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WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 12-23 (53-73). Wednesday, variable. LONDON: Tuesday, fog, clearing. Temp. 17-8 (61-48). Wednesday, similar. CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 18-10 (65-50). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 11-8 (52-46).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S.
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 22 P
Finland ..... 2.50 F.M
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M
Great Britain ... 30 P
Greece ..... 18 Drs.
India ..... Rs 7
Iran ..... 50 Rials
Italy ..... 400 Lire
Israel ..... I.£ 5.00
Kenya ..... Shs 7
Lebanon ..... £ 2.00
Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr
Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Netherlands ... 1.50 Flor.
Nigeria ..... 60 K.
Norway ..... 3 N.Kr
Portugal ..... 15 Esc
Spain ..... 40 Ptas
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr
Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Turkey ..... T.£ 8
U.S Military (Eur.) $0.35
Yugoslavia ... 15 D



Associated Press.

ING AT LAST—Air France president Pierre Giraudet (left) and Gilbert Pero, the e's director, with model SSTs, celebrating the Supreme Court decision on Concorde.

Hijackers Slay Plane's Pilot, Bonn Still Resists Ultimatum

2 Deadlines Pass at Mogadishu Airport

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 17 (WP).—The West German government continued today to defy ultimatums by hijackers holding 86 hostages aboard a Lufthansa jetliner in Somalia, despite the slaming of the pilot and private reports reaching here that portray a terrifying drama unfolding onboard.

The hijacking is now in its fifth day, with four armed terrorists continuing to threaten to blow up the plane with its 82 passengers and four remaining crew members unless 11 jailed terrorists are released from West German prisons, two Palestinian terrorists are freed from Turkish jails, and a ransom of $15 million is paid.

[A West German Boeing 707 reported to be carrying a special squad of anti-terrorist police landed this evening at Mogadishu airport, Reuters reported. Israeli radio monitors, who tracked the plane as it flew south toward Somalia, said it touched down after dusk using only navigation lights and that it was believed to be carrying men for a possible attempt to storm the hijacked Boeing 737.]

The hijackers—said to be two men and two women—twice today did not carry out their ultimatum to blow up the plane when the Bonn government did not bow to the demands by fixed deadlines. A third deadline was reportedly set for 3:30 a.m. tomorrow, Somali time (12:30 a.m. Greenwich mean time).

Somalia, on the east coast of Africa, is the sixth country the hijackers have forced the plane into during its travels through the Middle East.

Flew From Aden

It arrived here early this morning after an abrupt departure from Aden, Southern Yemen, which is across the Gulf of Aden from Somalia.

It was around the time of the departure from Aden that the pilot was shot to death. According to reports reaching the West German capital from sources close to the situation, the man was shot by the hijackers in front of the passengers.

The night before, the Boeing 737 twin-engine jet had made a rough landing on a dirt strip adjacent to the main runway in Aden, where officials had refused permission to land.

Reports reaching here said that today one of the pilots was accused by the hijackers of trying to escape in Aden. A quick "trial" was held in the cabin and the pilot was executed on the spot with his body covered but left to lie in the aisle in the middle of the passenger cabin for some time, according to reports being viewed here as reliable.

Passengers were forced to step over the body if they wanted to try and get water or have access to oxygen. Eventually, the body was said to have been pushed into a closet. When the plane landed at Mogadishu, the Somali capital, this morning, the wrapped body of the pilot was dumped out of the plane onto the tarmac.

Sources reported that the hot and foul air in the plane's cabin is a major problem, especially for the elderly among the 44 men, 31 women and 7 children said to be aboard as passengers.

Reports reaching here also indicate that the plane appears to be rigged with explosives.

These reports, said to have been transmitted first-hand through an undisclosed channel, indicate rising fear among the exhausted passengers that the terrorists are fanatical enough to be willing to die in an explosion of their own making if their demands are not met.

Although the Bonn government has not confirmed the dead pilot's identity, the Somali news agency has reported it is the plane's captain, Juergen Schumann, 37. Bonn government spokesman Klaus Boelling said that a notebook in the dead pilot's pocket had Mr. Schumann's wife's name in it.

Well-intentioned praise for the dead pilot by the defense minister of the United Arab Emirates could have had something to do with his death. The defense minister, talking by radio with the pilot when the plane was on the ground for two days in Dubaid, told newsmen later that the pilot had cleverly revealed in the conversation that there were four hijackers aboard and what kind of weapons and explosives they apeared to have.

Relatives Make Plea

The lingering drama has confronted the Bonn government with one of the worst crises since the postwar republic was founded.

Today, relatives of several passengers converged on the offices of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appealing for Bonn to give in to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP.

Juergen Schumann
believed killed by terrorists.

ast N.Y. Barrier to Concorde Removed by Supreme Court

y Douglas B. Feaver

SHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).

Supreme Court today re- the last legal barrier to diate flights by the Con- into New York's Kennedy national Airport.

France and British Airways, ave been seeking access to dy for their supersonic jet- for more than 16 months, nced that they will begin ommercial service Nov. 22. also plan a limited num- "proving flights," or test to Kennedy, perhaps as s Wednesday. Airline and facturing representatives meeting with Kennedy of- to work out details.

was made possible by one sentence on the court's list today. "The application stay... is denied," the court

The Port Authority of New and New Jersey, which oper- Kennedy airport, had sought preme Court ban on Con- operations there while the rity appealed a lower court That ruling, by the Court peals for the 2d Circuit (in York) ordered the authority nmit Concorde operations to "forthwith."

Appeal Possible

authority can still appeal e Supreme Court, but Con- operations can proceed with the legal case. Ob- s felt there was little long- hope for Concorde oppo- in the Supreme Court, since ustices probably would have he ban on Concorde in place many as four of the nine nclined to review the lower opinion. It takes four votes cept a case for review.

York Governor Hugh Carey ssed disappointment at the but said he would abide The governor said last he would veto any federal to admit Concorde if he it to be injurious to the of New Yorkers.

Authority chairman Alan said that the appeal would ssued.

want to see quieter aircraft airports," Mr. Sagner said. will see if there are any steps we can take to stop Concorde coming in," Mr. said. "But I must be with you—at present I have ng up my sleeve."

Test Program

Concorde has been flying London and Paris to the ally operated Dulles Inter- al Airport near Washing- ince May, last year, under program authorized by the administration. A similar was approved for Kennedy k, but blocked by the city.

ecent draft regulations, the administration has pro- that the 16 existing Con- s be permitted to land at U.S. airports, provided they a curfew and meet local regulations. It will be months before those regula-

Amnesty Goes Into Effect

Spain Socialist Union Rejects Proposal on Economic Action

MADRID, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The Socialist General Workers Union (UGT) said today that it rejected a basic economic plan agreed upon by Premier Adolfo Suarez and opposition parties.

"The government must negotiate with the unions," UGT secretary-general Nicolas Redondo said at a news conference. "We cannot accept anything that we have not negotiated."

His stand is expected to make implementation of the agreement difficult.

Socialist party secretary-general Felipe Gonzalez was among the opposition political leaders who negotiated the economic plan last week. The plan calls for price and wage controls to combat inflation, unemployment and the balance of payments deficit.

Of Spain's three main trade groupings only the Communist-led Workers Commissions have accepted the pact.

Meanwhile, an amnesty for Spanish political prisoners came into force, removing a major source of friction between the government and the opposition.

A law granting amnesty to political prisoners, dissident army officers, militant workers and conscientious objectors to military service appeared in the Official Gazette this morning, three days after it was passed in parliament.

It was Spain's fourth amnesty since King Juan Carlos came to the throne in 1975, after the death of Franco.

About 90 of Spain's estimated 120 political prisoners are expected to be freed under the terms of the amnesty, Justice Ministry sources said.

The amnesty also covers military men accused of sedition and rebellion, police charged with human-rights violations and workers dismissed for upholding trade union principles.

Eleven conscientious objectors were released from a military prison in Palma, Majorca, during the weekend in anticipation of the amnesty, the national news agency Cifra reported.

Carter Will Visit Saudi Arabia to Discuss Geneva

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—President Carter has added a ninth nation—Saudi Arabia—to his 11-day foreign trip next month, an administration source said today.

The visit, to be announced later by the White House, will enable the President to meet with Crown Prince Fahd to discuss the preparations for reconvening the Geneva conference on peace in the Middle East.

The other stops on Mr. Carter's itinerary are Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iran, France, Poland and Belgium. He is to leave on Nov. 22.

Some foreign-policy experts were said to be worried that a stop in Saudi Arabia might increase Israeli fears that the President is tilting toward the Arabs, thus hampering Mideast negotiations.

Dollar Drops; Japan Posts Trade Surplus

LONDON, Oct. 17 (IHT).—The dollar continued its sharp decline in currency trading in Europe today, falling to record lows against the Swiss franc and the yen. The price of gold, meanwhile, rose above $160 for the first time in more than two years.

In Tokyo the government announced another huge trade surplus for last month, bringing the six-month surplus to a record $5.6 billion. (Stories Page 9.)



Pope Offers to Be Lone Hostage

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI tonight offered to take the place of the hostages held on board the hijacked Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu airport—"if it would be useful."

In a message of condolence to the family of the West German pilot killed by the hijackers earlier today, Pope Paul said: "If it would be useful, we would offer our own person for the liberation of the hostages. We appeal to the conscience of the hijackers that they should refrain from their cruel undertaking which threatens to inflict pain and misfortune on so many innocent people."

The message was sent to Joseph Cardinal Hoeffner, the archbishop of Cologne, who is here for the fifth world synod of bishops. "With emotion and great pain we are following the terrible sufferings and anxieties of so many innocent people caused by the tragic hijacking of a Lufthansa plane," the Pontiff said.

"The news of the assassination of the pilot fills us with great sadness. We ask your excellency to pass on to mourning relations of the pilot our sincere condolences. At the same time we appeal to all those responsible to do everything to avoid further bloodshed."

Yesterday the Pope celebrated a special mass for his 80th birthday last month and told thousands of worshipers in St. Peter's Square: "I ask you to pray for a priest who is approaching the end of his life."

The Pontiff has often spoken of impending death, but he has stressed that he intends to remain leader of the world's 650 million Roman Catholics until he dies.

Prague Dissident Trial Opens With Guilty Plea

PRAGUE, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—One of four defendants in the biggest trial of dissidents to be held here in five years pleaded guilty today to subversion, informed sources said.

The sources said that the former theater director Ota Ornest, 64, admitted having had contacts with foreign agents.

According to the sources, he told the court at the start of the trial of prominent Czechoslovak dissidents that he was sorry for his actions, which he acknowledged had violated the interests of the state.

Mr. Ornest, the only one of the four who did not sign the Charter 77 human-rights manifesto, published in January, was accused of smuggling out anti-state literature with Western diplomats for publication abroad in journals edited by Czechoslovak emigrés.

If convicted by the five-judge bench, he could face up to 10 years in prison.

As the trial began, about 20 other signatories of the charter, which calls for more human rights in Czechoslovakia, were rounded up or asked to appear for questioning, the sources said.

Among them, were two spokesmen for Charter 77—former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and pop singer Marta Kubisova—and playwright Pavel Kohout, who was led away by detectives as he waited in the corridor outside the closed trial.

The three other defendants—all of whom were among the first of about 800 Czechoslovaks to sign the charter—have vowed to plead not guilty to the charges.

Journalist Jiri Lederer, 53, who faces the same charges as Mr. Ornest, admitted in the small courtroom that he had helped send banned articles out of the country with the aid of foreign diplomats, but denied that the works violated state interests.

Before he could proceed with his defense, the presiding judge interrupted him, saying the court wanted to hear only factual evidence, the sources said.

The two other defendants, former theater director Frantisek Pavlicek and playwright Vaclav Havel, were to testify later on lesser charges.

Mr. Havel, 41, one of the original charter spokesmen, was formally accused in court of trying to smuggle out the banned memoirs of former Justice Minister Prokop Drtina, an offense that carries a prison sentence of up to three years. Mr. Pavlicek, 53, could spend up to five years in jail if convicted of slandering the state in articles published abroad.

Although not the first trial of Czechoslovaks connected with the charter, today's proceedings involved the most prominent human-rights activists since the trials in 1972 of 42 dissidents.

Mr. Ornest said he turned to Mr. Lederer for material after being approached by a Czechoslovak emigré who wanted to publish the banned articles in the Paris-based magazine Svedectvi (Testimony).

Czechoslovak authorities have alleged that the magazine was financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Lederer testified that he believed the journal was a literary, not a political, organ, and that he knew nothing about the allegation that it was CIA-financed.

No foreign correspondents were allowed into the courtroom.

The wives of the accused and Mr. Lederer's son Ales were ad-

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Scandinavians Act in Unison at UN

By Pranay Gupte

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (NYT).—Espousing a belief that one vigorous voice here can be more effective than five frail ones, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are working as a bloc at the United Nations and exerting unusual collective influence on a variety of issues such as human rights and world peace.

"It's as if we belong to one family, and I believe we enjoy much more leverage acting as such," said Anders Thunborg, Sweden's chief delegate to the United Nations. "Also, we need one another here."

Their working arrangement is informal, nonetheless carefully structured, with the ambassadors of the five countries holding weekly meetings and their aides getting together more frequently.

Such meetings are used to work out common positions, which are then made known at conferences here by a designated speaker chosen from among the five nations.

This sort of arrangement is unusual, according to diplomats. The five members of the Nordic Council form the only West European bloc continually expressing itself as an entity at the United Nations. For example, when a meeting is set up with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, it is generally understood that the Scandinavian ambassador present is representing the others as well.

Although the arrangement has been fashioned by the five countries largely so their presence might be better known and felt in the 149-member United Nations, it is also an outgrowth of two other factors, equally significant.

One, according to Ilkka Olavi Pastinen, Finland's chief delegate here, is the Scandinavian heritage shared by the five nations—what they call their "transnational character." The other, as explained by Wilhelm Ulrichsen, Denmark's chief delegate, consists of the regional ties that the Scandinavian nations have in the form of organizations such as the Nordic Council.

The council is used by members of parliament from the five countries to consult and act on a host of matters ranging from cultural affairs to foreign policy.

"Our cooperation at the United Nations is really an extention of those basic facts," Mr. Pastinen said.

Still, there can be differences and disagreements at times. In interviews over the last few days, representatives from the five nations were reluctant to talk for the record, or even for background purposes, about these disagreements. Mr. Thunborg, the Swedish delegate, characterized them as being "very minor."

The Norwegian delegate, Ole

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

National Day in Lhasa—a Meeting of Tibet's Past and Present

By David S. Broder

LHASA, Tibet (WP).—The experience of Tibet is helpful for the first-time visitor to China, for Tibet is, in many respects, China scraped bare.

The struggle for survival has been more arduous in this 2-mile-high plateau than in the Chinese hinterland, so the feat of the Communist rulers in making Tibet almost self-sufficient in food is all the more striking.

But because it was the last piece of the mainland to come under Peking's control—Tibet's final subjugation came in 1959, a decade after the fall of the Kuomintang government—the methods by which Communism has organized and controlled this society are less subtle and more obvious to the visitor's eye.

And because there are also sharp racial, ethnic and religious differences between the Han Chinese and the Tibetan people, this is also a laboratory test of the Communists' ability to avoid the sins of cultural "imperialism."

In three days a visitor on a closely escorted tour can gain no more than a few clues to these three dimensions of the Tibetan experience. But because Tibet is so closed to American eyes—fewer than 20 Americans have visited this city in the last 28 years—even those clues may be worth recording.

Failure of a Revolt

As good a place as any to begin is where our party—headed by George Bush, the former head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking—began its first full day in Lhasa. It is in the garden of the Norbu-Linka Palace, from which the 14th Dalai Lama, the last of the Buddhist god-kings who ruled Tibet for five centuries, fled in 1959 after the failure of a revolt against the Communists who had occupied Tibet eight years earlier.

It is National Day across China, marking the 28th anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's proclamation of the People's Republic of China. Our Tibetan hosts tell us at our initial briefing that "we will see some of the relics of the Tibetan past and join the masses to see how they celebrate National Day"—in short, a meeting of two cultures, Tibet past and present.

Americans, in Rare Visit, View China's Impact on Old Society

The "masses" are just beginning to stream into the park when we arrive in our motorcade of sedans. We are ushered immediately into the palace.

The briefing, delivered by a Chinese-speaking Tibetan and then translated into English by one of the Foreign Ministry officials who has accompanied us from Peking, begins with a bit of history:

"After the peaceful liberation of Tibet [not so peaceful that it was not protested to the United Nations by the Dalai Lama] in 1950-51, our party arrived at the policy of education and unity, rectifying the policies of the Dalai Lama. But the Tibetan ruling nobles under the 14th Dalai Lama, against the will of the people and the policy of the party, carried out rebellious activities in 1959. At that time Norbu-Linka Park became the headquarters of the rebellion. After the quelling of the rebellion, Norbu-Linka Park came back into the hands of the people as a sightseeing and recreation place."

While there have been authenticated reports that the CIA was making arms drops into Tibet at the time of the 1959 rebellion, our hosts make no reference to that fact—perhaps out of consideration for Mr. Bush, who headed the CIA for a year when he came home from China in 1975.

On the other hand, their statement that the ornate palace has come "back to the hands of the people" is open to question. None of the several thousand Tibetans around venture into—or near—the palace while we are wandering around the park, and Chinese cadre form a perimeter around the building while we are inside.

Our tour of the palace is largely devoted to enjoyment of the rich fabrics and art works the Dalai Lama left behind. But certain display cabinets show documents, going back to the 14th century, linking Peking to the affairs of Tibet.

Letter From Chiang

There are letters that we are told show how Ming Dynasty emperors authorized and protected Tibetan religious customs. There is even a letter from the despised Chiang Kai-shek to the 14th Dalai Lama, recognizing his religious and temporal authority.

Over barley beer, our Tibetan guide tells us, through the double translation, that "all these historical relics show that officials of Tibet and the Dalai Lamas themselves, if they are to be legal, they have to seek the approval of the central government or the emperor."

"Was approval ever denied?" an American asks. Pause for the double translation of question and answer.

"No. They did not refuse it." The park—if not the palace—belongs to the people.

Tibetans in conical hats and bright cloaks, with many children, are out for a holiday. In the past they had an autumn harvest festival, the lingka, which lasted three days.

The Chinese rulers have shifted the date so it coincides with National Day. The Tibetans string ropes between the trunks of the trees, then hang blankets or towels from the ropes to create semiprivate family plots, where they stretch out, prepare their meals and picnic.

'No Trouble'

One of the Americans attempts to photograph such a Tibetan family, but they wave their hands. A Chinese cadre speaks sharply to them, and the embarrassed American is told to go ahead and take the picture: "There will be no trouble."

An encounter between Lowell Thomas, the 85-year-old broadcaster and world traveler, and Jen Jung, the Communist party boss of Tibet:

Mr. Thomas asked: "When I was here last [in 1949] there were some nunneries. Are there still?"

Jen Jung: "There are still a few."

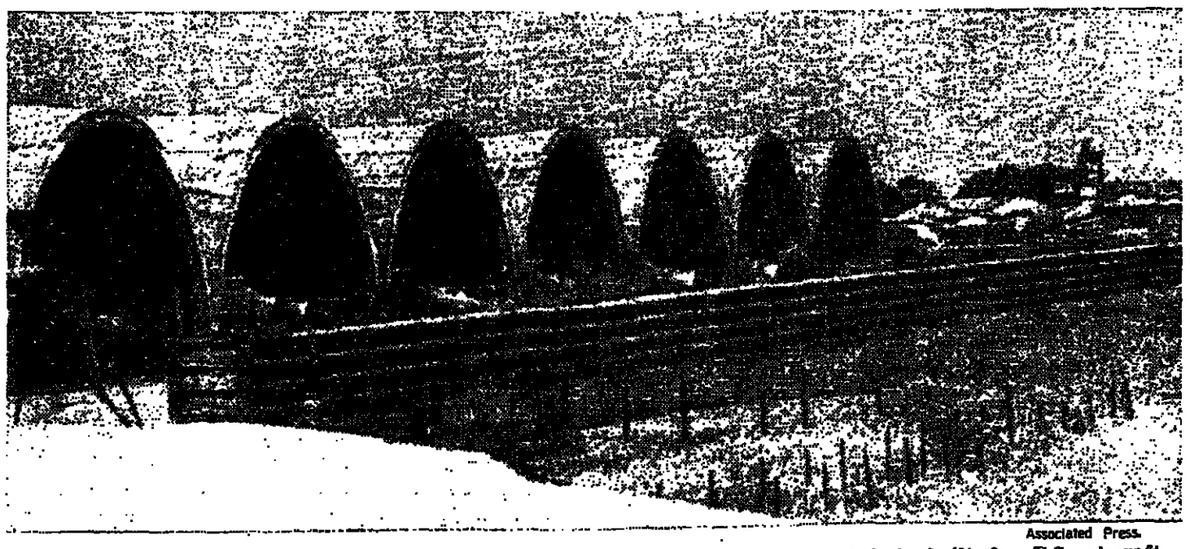
Mr. Thomas: "The head nun of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

ıniards Protest
raltar Closure

GECIRAS, Spain, Oct. 17 ters).—About 300 spaniards ing "open up" held the first nstration last night against 's closure of the frontier Gibraltar in 1969.

ey gathered outside the bor- gate while about 100 Gibral- ns gathered on the other and joined in the shouting. Spanish demonstrators car- a placard signed by a "com- e for Reconciliation," form- wo weeks ago by local resi- s.



Associated Press.

STILL OPERATIONAL — Vietnamese Air Force jets in Danang use rocket-proof huts built for U.S. aircraft.

But Imprint Remains

Vietnam Removes Aspects of the American Era

FOR 12 years, photographer-writer Horst Faas covered the war in Vietnam. Recently he returned to the country, a little more than two years after it fell to Communist forces. Here is his report.

By Horst Faas

HO CHI MINH CITY (AP).—From the old imperial capital of Hué in the north to Saigon in the south I saw the new Communist regime of Vietnam busily eradicating the imprint of the American era.

There remain the indelible symbols, however.

A young child smiled at me in a kindergarten in Danang, a city where U.S. troops spent eight years chasing victory. She had curly brown hair and markedly Western features. *It was obvious* she was different from the others.

And there were the stubborn holdouts from the old days.

The mother of Vietnam's last emperor, Bao Dai, lives in a small apartment in Hué, a Vietnamese official informed me, still active at 98 years of age, one of the few members of the aristocracy who has not fled from Hué or been imprisoned by the new Communist rulers.

But almost everything else I saw during a recent two-week visit to Vietnam with a German tourist group seemed altered or was in transition.

Once-Busy Airport

Here are the changes I found in the major cities after having photographed and reported the war there from 1962 to 1974:

Only a lone helicopter hovered lazily over the once-frenzied Tan Son Nhut Airport outside Saigon. At the height of the war this was one of the busiest airports in the world, with a plane landing and taking off every minute.

The tarmacs were still lined with helicopters, transport planes and jets. But they were immobile, obviously unused, with no, or only a minor, role to play in the new Vietnam.

The airport baggage handlers declined tips, and as we drove into town on tourist buses I noticed that the U.S. nerve-center in Vietnam, "Pentagon East" as it was called, had been meticulously hammered down into piles of fine rubble. Other major U.S. installations near the city had been similarly dismembered.

From the air the once-massive Long Binh army base looked like a huge transistor board with all the wires and components ripped out.

Already the jungle is taking over, slowly and inexorably covering this tangle of bunkers, empty roads, and concrete fences where in 1965 the first U.S. Army soldiers sent to Vietnam clashed with the Viet Cong.

Soon it will be no more.

I had hoped to meet old acquaintances from the war years, but the guide who showed our tourist group around cautioned us about trying to talk to the local people.

There were many "reactionaries" in Saigon, he said, who might "confuse you."

A Familiar Face

But then one day I noticed a familiar face as our group walked down Tu Do Street. It was that of a former part-time AP photo employee. He was riding a bike. He circled warily around us several times without speaking. Then he pedaled off.

But he had smiled at me, and we had made contact.

Another time we passed by the stall of a street vendor near the old AP office. Behind the stall was the mother of a boy who had worked in the AP photo darkroom. He had fled to the United States at the collapse of Saigon a little more than two years ago.

For one fleeting second we looked at each other. She nodded almost imperceptibly. I know she recognized me.

Again I had made contact with another time and another world.

The center of Saigon was *unaccustomedly clean*, kept that way by bands of broom-wielding women who swept the streets *early each morning*. My group stayed at the Majestic Hotel, one of five reserved for foreigners.

One shock: The comfortable Royal Hotel, where I had spent many carefree days during the latter part of my 12-year coverage of the war, had been turned into a flag factory.

Rooftop Restaurant

The Caravelle Hotel, on the other hand, had retained its status as social center of Saigon, and East German business delegations dined in the rooftop restaurant *with Vietnamese officials* whose wives wore evening dresses.

A leftist member of our group *was visibly upset by the night-club* where, in obvious concession to foreign taste, some scantily dressed dancers cavorted to Western music.

It was in the streets that the then-now differences was greatest.

During the war years, Saigon's economy *had been artificially* pumped up with U.S. aid and an active consumer society flourished. *But now only a pathetic* memory of those booming days was visible as peddlers pushed *GI winter underwear from Korean* war days, of the early 1950s, and battered transistor radios.

While the sound of motorcycles was heard, it is the bicycle which has become the main form of transport *in the city*. Private cars seem a thing of the past because of gas rationing.

Officials admitted that hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese were unemployed. We could see them in the streets, idly and aimlessly walking in groups, or lolling in park chairs, amid cripples and youths with nothing to do.

The old six-story U.S. Embassy is now used by the Vietnamese petroleum company that hopes to exploit oil reserves found off the coast by U.S. companies.

Amusement Center

The Rex Hotel, the best known U.S. officers' billet in the country during the war, has been turned into an amusement center with a nightclub, three movie houses and a souvenir shop.

The Americans are recalled in the northern city of Danang, but in the worst way.

In the former U.S. military and civilian headquarters beside the Danang River is located the museum of American war crimes, where teen age girls in white silken robes show tourists the replica of a torture chamber equipped with whips and cactus thorns. They tell visitors that women prisoners were tortured here by *the Americans*.

Large photographs, mainly from Western newspapers, document U.S. involvement in the war.

What is noticeably lacking are references to the South Vietnamese forces and their involvement in the war, possibly a gesture of reconciliation by the new North Vietnamese rulers to their former southern opponents.

Outside the war museum, signs of the U.S. years have been erased.

Graffiti painted by U.S. Army and Navy engineers who built the winding road over the Hai Van Pass above Danang have been removed, but I did note high up on a rock the phrase "Albert, one day short," the message of a GI counting the days to go home.

Tibet Past, Present Revealed In Lhasa on National Holiday

(Continued from Page 1)

one of them was called the sacred sow." (The Chinese laugh.)

Jen Jung: "She has many children now."

Mr. Thomas: "She got her name because in an earlier time, when the Chinese approached Tibet, she used her magic and turned her nuns into pigs and enabled them to escape."

Jen Jung, shaking his head and *rolling his eyes in disbelief*: "There was such a legend about another time, when the troops advanced from Nepal, not the hinterland of China. . . But the idea of a living Buddha is really a superstition, like fairies that are drawn from heaven. It is a superstition like the rumor the Dalai Lama spreads [from his exile in India] that the people in Tibet don't have enough to eat and can hardly live here. Now you have come and you can see for yourself."

At the temporary stage erected in Norbu-Linka Park for National Day entertainment, it appears to be largely a *production by Chinese* for an audience dominated by the green uniforms of the *People's Liberation Army* and the blue garb of the party cadres.

Our guide, a pretty, apple-cheeked Chinese woman of perhaps 19, says she came here last October in response to the call for educated youths "to help backward regions. I expect to live my life here," she says.

In Fluent English

"Are you learning Tibetan?" she is asked.

"No," she says. "It is a very difficult language." She says this in fluent English.

Like the party of Americans led by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who visited Tibet a year ago (the first such Americans to see the country since 1949), we are marched through a grim building called the Tibetan Revolutionary Museum.

It is a stark depiction of the alleged atrocities of the old regime. One is tempted to view it as an example of the crudity of the propaganda tools the Chinese feel they must use to wrench the Tibetan peasants out of the theocratic past and into the socialist future.

The only difficulty with the theory is that there are no Tibetans in the museum when we go through. The dozen times we pass the building—during our three days in Lhasa—the front doors appear to be shut to the crowds of holidaying people thronging the streets.

But the impact on the American guests is powerful and sobering. Severed hands, human skins, skeletons *of children reportedly buried* alive in monasteries, instruments of torture, dramatically lit dioramas *showing the monks'* slave trade and the crushing of serfs' rebellions—all this stuns the group.

"When the lamas were reading sutras [Buddhist writings]" our guide assures us, "they were actually burying small boys alive . . . They used human skins to make their drums . . . Our aim is to teach the younger generation not to forget the previous generations' suffering."

Our guide: "We are very inexperienced in arranging such exhibitions and would welcome your suggestions and criticism."

An American: "The display is very powerful, but it is not clear what the chronology is. Did these atrocities occur in the distant past or quite recently?"

Guide: "Most of the atrocities pictured here occurred between 1938 and 1959. The girl who was buried alive to make a statue was in 1956."

Memories of Your Own

American: "You must have some memories of your own of the Dalai Lama's period. Did you experience such things yourself?"

Guide: "My parents suffered from such brutality, but because I was a small boy, I did not have that experience. But I did not have any shoes or trousers to wear, just rough cloth, and I had many cracks in my feet."

A colleague on the museum staff tells us that our guide joined the PLA when it reached Tibet in 1950. Then 9 years old, he was sent to Peking to study Chinese and returned here.

"I am very grateful to the party and people," our guide says. "They have taught me how to spend my life."

A note on cultural imperialism: In Tibetan schools, we have been told several times, the children learn both Chinese and Tibetan, highly dissimilar languages. The captions in the museum are also in both languages: large Chinese characters on the first line, smaller Tibetan script on the second.

A-Test Ban Talks Held

GENEVA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Soviet, U.S. and British delegations met here today to work on a draft treaty to ban all nuclear weapons tests, conference sources said.

Goldberg Vehement on Rights

U.S., Allies Seen Divided in Belgrade

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (WP).—The United States and its Western allies are divided on how best to pursue the sensitive issue of human rights at the Belgrade conference on East-West détente, according to U.S. sources.

After two weeks of formal speechmaking, it has become clear that the U.S. chief delegate, Arthur Goldberg, differs with many of his colleagues about the manner in which the 1975 Helsinki declaration should be reviewed. While repeating that he does not seek a confrontation with the Soviet Union he has indicated that he is in favor of quoting specific cases of human-rights violations and naming names. Other Western delegates prefer to be more diplomatic, believing that this tactic will be just as effective in the long run.

A former Supreme Court justice, Mr. Goldberg, 69, evidently feels frustrated at the failure of some of the Western delegations to press the Soviet bloc as hard as he would like. At the same time, he has been angered by news reports suggesting that the U.S. delegation is somehow going soft on human rights because of delicately balanced arms limitation talks in Geneva.

In private Mr. Goldberg is believed to feel that some Western countries have been very cautious in broaching the human-rights issue in Belgrade. "Our problem is how to preserve allied unity without sacrificing the essential goals of this conference," commented a U.S. official.

Geographical Positions

In part, the differences between the United States and its Western allies are a product of their different geographical position. The West European delegations have set themselves practical, if modest, objectives of winning a few concessions of principle out of the Soviet Union which would be reflected in a final statement.

In order to achieve this, most West European delegates, including the British, the French, and the West Germans, have preferred to talk at least initially in general terms—only referring to a specific case if the principle is challenged.

Mr. Goldberg, on the other hand, appears to be more interested in setting up a forum for discussing human rights abuses, both past and present. U.S. spokesmen have made clear they regard the Belgrade conference as a proper place to comment on human rights violations as and when they occur.

Some Western delegates, however, believe that the differences in approach are largely a result of Mr. Goldberg's projection of himself as a politician rather than a professional diplomat. Mr. Goldberg emphasized the distinction between himself and other delegates right at the beginning of the conference by the freedom with which he departed from his prepared speech.

Most Western delegations are composed solely of professional diplomats whose natural inclination is to work within the limits of the possible. Mr. Goldberg's tactic, by contrast, appears to have been to try to extend the boundaries of the possible by shaming the Soviet Union into a dialogue on human rights.

Many diplomats are cynical about whether emotive appeals to basic human instincts of the type favored by Mr. Goldberg stand much chance of success. "Most of us tend to leave our human instincts at the door when we walk in" remarked a West European delegate.

No one doubts Mr. Goldberg's deep commitment to human rights. This has been proved by his career as labor lawyer and UN representative, not to mention a cut in salary from more than $100,000 a year to less than $60,000 when he accepted the post as chief U.S. delegate. Some delegates, however, believe this emotional involvement could lead him astray in the highly complex procedural world of the European security conference.

It is still too soon to judge what effect Mr. Goldberg's style—alternately hectoring, charming, and whimsical—is likely to have on the conference. The opening two weeks have largely been marked by rhetoric produced for domestic consumption. The real work begins when the conference, which could last until February, divides into committees covering the three main themes of the Helsinki declaration—European security, economic cooperation, and human rights.

'Enemies of Détente'

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord *should not* apply to "enemies of détente."

Soviet delegate Sergei Kondrashov, speaking to the Human-Rights Committee at the 35-nation conference said, "The [Helsinki] final act *shows that human* beings have certain obligations concerning others and concerning society. *Because of that*, people who are enemies of détente cannot come under the agreements reached in Helsinki."

New Address For Romanian

VIENNA, Oct. 17 (Reuter—Romanians should longer call each other "madam" or "miss," Romani President Nicolae Ceause has ordered.

According to the offic Romanian news agency, t President said in Buchar that Romanian society h done away with the notio these words stood for a that all Romanians were e equal. The normal term address should be comrade

"If someone feels he can address someone else as co rade he should use the w citizen, not sir," he added.

Prague Defendant Pleads Guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted, but the rest of the seats were taken by officials.

Mrs. Ornest left after her husband said he did not wish her to be present because it might be painful for her.

Trial Deplored in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The United States, France, Britain and the Netherlands today expressed official disapproval of the trial of four dissidents in Prague in statements at the Belgrade conferenc on European security.

French delegate Alain Pierret, speaking before a committee reviewing the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord, said:

"France recalls, and deplores, that obstacles to the free ex ideas still exi . What is a persons and groups are arr and put on trial for having tempted to distribut texts ab which they are forbidden to tribute in their own countr

"This is what is shown by example of a trial which o only today in the capital of of the countries which signed Helsinki final act. We ob that these practices contr that docum t."

U.S. delegate Guy Coriden next speaker, supported French statement and called trial "a particularly trouble indication of some of the p lems we face."

"It is certainly not in the s of the Helsinki agreement, said, without accusing Cz slovakia by name.

Polish Protest

WARSAW, Oct. 17 (Reute Poland's leading dissident g today condemned the tria Prague of four Czechoslovak sidents. The WDC Public Defense Committee, formerly Workers' Defense Committe sued its statement to We journalists here.

Hijackers Slay Plane's Pilot, Bonn Still Resists Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)

the demands and release the jailed terrorists.

[About 15 relatives, some of the women in tears, besieged the government building where Chancellor Schmidt met with his all-party "crisis staff." Eventually *the anguished relatives talked for* four hours with an official, Reuters reported.

[*They said they were* told everything possible was being done to get the hostages off the hijacked plane alive. One woman in the group went uncontrollably and had to be supported by friends. A 10-year-old boy carried a placard round his neck saying: "Mr. Chancellor, I want my mummy back."]

The Schmidt government has kept its moves secret throughout the crisis, which actually began on Sept. 5, when extreme leftist German terrorists kidnapped the West German industrialist leader, Hanns-Martin Schleyer, and lodged the original demand that their 11 comrades—including some of this country's most notorious urban guerrillas—be freed.

Yet, there is still no sign at all, despite today's events, that Bonn is going to give in to those demands.

West German minister of state Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, the Chancellor's chief trouble-shooter and an Arab expert, has followed the hijacked jet around since the beginning. Thus far, however, there is no sign that the negotiating he is still engaged in with the terrorists in Somalia is apt to bring a peaceful end to the dilemma.

Sources here also report that spoken dialects among the hijackers indicate one is likely to be a Palestinian and the other could be Iranian.

The German kidnappers of Mr. Schleyer are members of the Red Army Faction, the followers of the Baader-Meinhof gang that spread terror through many German cities in the late 1960s and early 1970s and whose leader, Andreas Baader, is among the jailed terrorists that both the kidnappers and the hijackers want freed and flown out of the country.

The hijack group calls itself the Struggle Against World Imperialism. While it is clearly working in union with the German terrorists it also seems to have ter*rorists of other nationalities* in its ranks aboard the plane. This suggests an international ring of terrorists that is able to coordinate acts of violence with considerable skill. It also helps explain why Bonn, despite the huge human and political stakes, is reluctant to set free 11 more persons apt to speed the growth of the terrorism that has shaken this country badly.

Slaying Is Condemned

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The slaying of the captain of a hijacked Lufthansa jet today triggered cries of outrage and horror from around the world and calls for immediate international action to end air piracy, including a possible pilots' strike.

In Hong Kong, Capt. Derry Pearce, a vice-president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations, issued a statement blaming governments for the pilot's death for failing to take action against hijackers.

"While it is convenient to place the blame on the murderer who fired the fata shot," he said, "the time has now come to realize that the governments of the world are the true killers because they have failed to take position action which would insure the eradication of acts of violence against civil aviation."

The West German airline pilots called for a worldwide strike of all pilots to force governments to enforce aviation security regulations.

Schleyer Family Message

GENEVA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Deny Payot, the Swiss lawyer acting as a go-between in contacts between West German government and kidnappers of Mr. Schleyer, said today he had received a message from the Schleyer family to pass on to his abductors.

House Passes Bill to Boost Customs Limit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The House voted today to increase from $100 to $250 the amount of foreign goods a U.S. citizen may bring home duty free.

Various other changes would be made in customs laws, limits and procedures under the legislation, which passed, 386 to 11, and now goes to the Senate. Under the bill:

- The dollar limit on duty-free import would be increased from $100 to $250 for most countries, and from $300 to $500 for American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands.
- A flat 10-per-cent duty would be charged for noncommercial items over that limit of less than $600 in retail value.
- A limit on duty-free cigarettes of 200 would be imposed. Unlimited imports are now allowed for U.S. citizens and a limit of 3$$ is in effect for nonresident aliens.

Concorde Ban Lifted

(Continued from Page 1)

from Kennedy. The third would permit a three-month test for Concorde there.

The Concorde's manufacturers, while never denying that their *plane is noisy*, have maintained from the peginning that they could meet the noise standards at Kennedy as they are presently enforced against older, noisier jets such as the Boeing 707 and McDonnell Douglas DC-8.

Noise-weary residents around Kennedy airport have been vociferous in their opposition to Concorde flights. They have promised that if the plane which crosses the Atlantic at twice the speed of sound is permitted to land at Kennedy, its passengers will spend twice as long as their *flight time trying* to get out of the airport. They have held several traffic-stopping demonstrations on roads leading to Kennedy.

Faced with such vigorous protests, the authority has been reluctant to move on the issue. At some point its reluctance became illegal, the circuit court had held.

Protests Promised

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (IHT).—Protest leader Brian Levinson today warned "We are going to pull out demonstrations the likes of which this city has never seen. They'll have demonstrations coming out of their ears."

Mr. Levinson, spokesman for Concorde Alert Group, was a leader of several motorcade demonstrations during the past year that tied up Kennedy airport for hours.

Man With Chimpanzee Heart Die In S. Africa, 3 Days After Graft

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17 (AP).—A recipient of a chimpanz heart graft died early today when his circulatory system fail a statement from Groote Schuur Hospital said.

Benjamin Fortes, a 59-year-old Cape Town accountan lived for three and one-half days with a chimp heart it planted in his chest, beating alongside and aiding his ail ailing heart.

The statement said:

"The condition of Mr. Fortes started deteriorating at abo eleven o'clock last night. All attempts to improve the circul tion failed, and he died this morning. The cause of deterio tion in the circulation is not known, and will only be establish when details from the post-mortem examination beco available."

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, who performed the operati Thursday, was unavailable for comment.

Mr. Fortes had been reported in satisfactory conditi yesterday, but doctors said they were watching carefully signs of his body's rejection of the animal transplant.

Pakistan Arre 13 Demonstrati To Free Bhutt

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, O (AP).—Police arrested 13 su ers of the Pakistan People of deposed Prime Ministe fikar Ali Bhutto today as demonstrated for Mr. Bh release.

The arrests were made n hore, 180 miles southeast i lamabad, on the sixth da strife in that area.

Mr. Bhutto was detained 17, in connection with ch and financial charges in c courts. Ten former cabinet isters and party leaders we rested with him on al charges, al relating to the P government's six years in

Mr. Bhutto appears dai the Lahore High Court whi and officials of the para-mi Federal Security Force are tried for the murder of a po opponent in 1974.

Those arrested in Lahore among nearly 200 men and en who demonstrated for Bhutto's release and criticis present government.

Scandinavians Act in Unisc For Power at United Natio

(Continued from Page 1)

Algard, smiled when asked about differences of opinion among the *five countries and* then said: "We keep these differences in the family."

'Always Problems'

"Problems?" said Mr. Ulrichsen, the Danish delegate. "There are always problems. Sometimes, there are members of a family hitting the ball in the wrong direction."

There was agreement, however, among Mr. Ulrichsen and the other representatives that most often the disagreements between them involved the question of tactics rather than of substance.

But the image most commonly conveyed by the Scandinavians is one of fraternal unity and it is this image that accounts for their weight in matters such as human rights, the dialogue between the industrial nations of the West and the developing countries and, particularly, peace-keeping.

It is peace-keeping that is a favorite activity for the Scan vians, who have sent troop participate in United N contingents in strife-torn ar the world such as the M East and Cyprus.

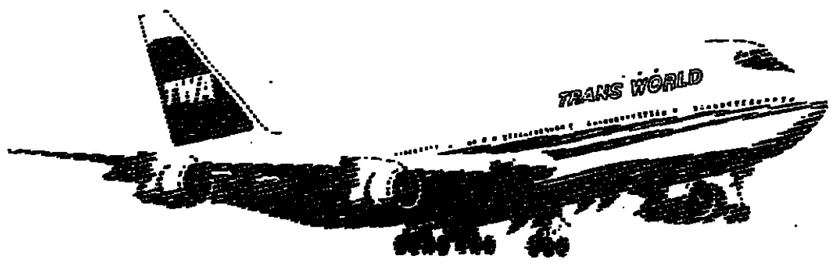
The Scandinavians recentl Mr. Waldheim that they prepared to offer troops for p keeping operations, when a necessary, in South-West A (Namibia).

Another field in which voice of the five countries is sistently and influentially is human rights. At present Scandinavians, led by Norwa pushing for the upgrading United Nations Commission Human Rights and the appo ment of a high commissioner human rights.

The Scandinavians also wo together to support the rece approved call at the United tions for economic aid to V nam. And all have consiste opposed apartheid in So Africa and other forms of ra discrimination elsewhere.

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New Decision to Build Not Made Yet

Air Force Asks Contractors For Rocket To Submit MX Missile Designs

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP). ... Air Force this last weekend ...ally requested defense con... to submit the designs ...in 45 days for the MX inter...mental missile, the nuclear ...buster that could be deploy... 1985 if arms negotiations ... to ban such weapons.

...though the Air Force mailing ...esents another step toward ...ally building the MX, Presi... Carter has not yet made the ...sion to advance the missile ... its current paper-design ...e to a flying prototype.

...e could postpone that decision ...l next year, because there is ... much paperwork to do, in... the evaluation of com... designs the Air Force has ...ested.

...fense Secretary Harold Brown ...aced the concept of building ...obile MX by earmarking $245 ...ion for it and drafting the ...agon's budget for fiscal 1979 ...h begins Oct. 1, of next year. ...t in House hearings recently ...e public, Mr. Brown indicated ...t both the United States and Soviet Union would be better ...if the United States beefed up ...land-based force with the ...ise missile instead of the silo-...ting MX.

Best Option

"I think that the MX is the best ...ion I have seen for retaining a ...d-based intercontinental bal...ic missile part of the triad," ... Brown told the House De... ...se Appropriations subcommit...

"Whether it will work out to be ...hnologically feasible," he con...ued, "whether it will work out ...be practically feasible in terms ... the large amounts of land re...ired, just how invulnerable it ...ll be is something that we are ...king at carefully now."

The MX would be the United ...tates' first mobile interconti...ental ballistic missile. It would ...ll back and forth inside an un...rground tunnel 10 to 20 miles ...ng so that Soviet rocket forces ...uld not pinpoint its location. ...e nation's current force of 1,054 ...nd-based missiles stands still in ...derground silos.

Because the United States ...d Soviet Union both are develo... ...ing intercontinental missiles ac...rate and powerful enough to ...ock out the other's fixed mis...es, despite tons of protective ...ncrete, some arms specialists ...gue that the United States must ...ploy 300 mobile MX missiles to ...ke sure the "triad" of land-...ed missiles, submarine-based ...ssiles and bombers remains a ...vincing threat.

Losing Proposition

The triad is designed to deter ...clear war by making a first ...ike against the United States ...k like a losing proposition to ...e would-be attacker.

Opponents of the MX counter ...at building such nuclear block...sters would put a hair trigger ...nuclear warfare, because each ...de would worry about losing its ...nd-based missiles to such ac...rate and powerful weapons. Rather than risk losing them, ...e argument goes, each super...ower would be more tempted than ever to fire off its land missiles at the first warning of attack—perhaps in response to an accidental launch.

Mr. Brown, in discussing with the subcommittee how to protect the triad in this age of nuclear sharpshooting, said that he felt uneasy about putting a larger proportion of the nation's missiles in submarines where they are currently invulnerable to surprise attack.

He said that there is always the chance that the Russians might find a way to detect submarines or develop an effective defense against their missiles.

Additional Weaponry

Since "we could not introduce the MX as a mobile missile before about 1985," Mr. Brown continued in his congressional testimony, the United States needs some additional weaponry between now and then to maintain this strategic balance. Arming bombers with Cruise missiles, which would be ready by 1980, he said, is the best way to improve the balance for the early 1980s.

Mr. Brown added that the MX would complicate arms-control efforts by the United States and the Soviet Union. Soviet reconnaissance satellites could not tell how many MX missiles were inside one long tunnel.

From the Soviet point of view, said Mr. Brown, the bomber-Cruise missile combination would provide hours of warning time and thus should be less worrisome to Soviet leaders fesering a strike at their missiles by the MX blockbuster.

Argentine Police Free Protesters

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Argentine police have freed about 300 persons who were arrested Friday during a demonstration by relatives of political detainees, a spokesman for the group said.

He said that they were freed several hours after being detained. "We were treated correctly at all times," he added.

The demonstrators were taken to police stations as they tried to present a petition to the military junta concerning the disappearance or detention of their relatives during three years of political violence in Argentina.

Tito Floors Lisbon With Rug Request

LISBON, Oct. 17 (AP).—A request by Yugoslav President Tito for a carpet in his bathroom has upset Portuguese civil servants who planned details of his three-day state visit, which begine today, government sources said.

The sources said that Marshal Tito, 85, asked for a wall-to-wall carpet in the bathroom of his suite at Queluz Palace, apparently as a precaution against falling. They said that the carpet was provided despite protests from caretakers that its adhesive could damage the room's ancient marble floor.

Queluz Palace is the official residence for visiting heads of state. It was built in the 18th century, patterned after Versailles.

Queen Elizabeth II and Dwight Eisenhower have been among the guests at Queluz.

Queen Emphasizes the Need For Unity in Canadian Speech

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Queen Elizabeth II, in an address to the nation last night, lent her prestige to the effort of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government to keep Canada united in the face of a separatist threat by the largely French-speaking province of Quebec.

"What is most evident in looking at your country from the long-term point of view is that Canada's accomplishments and progress have, from the first moment, been the results of the joint efforts and joint councils of Canadians of every background," she said in a speech prepared for delivery in a national television broadcast, a highlight of her six-day visit to Canada to mark the silver jubilee of her reign.

"The confederation itself was not a French idea or a British idea," she declared, referring to the joining together of separate Canadian territories in 1867. Though this is the nation's present form, it seems bound to be modified in the near future to meet the growing aspirations of the provinces to greater autonomy, especially in Quebec.

The election in Quebec in November of a government dedicated to bringing about political independence for the province has placed a severe strain upon the 110-year-old union.

Fruits of Cooperation

Throughout her address the Queen dwelt on the material accomplishments of this nation, which she described as having "a standard of living higher than 92 per cent of the world's population." She also stressed the spiritual inspiration to be drawn from cooperation among peoples with different roots.

The body of the speech, at least, was prepared by Mr. Trudeau's staff, like all statements made by the head of state that have a bearing on politics. She spoke in her role as hostess at a state dinner in Rideau Hall, the official guesthouse where she and her husband, Prince Philip, are staying.

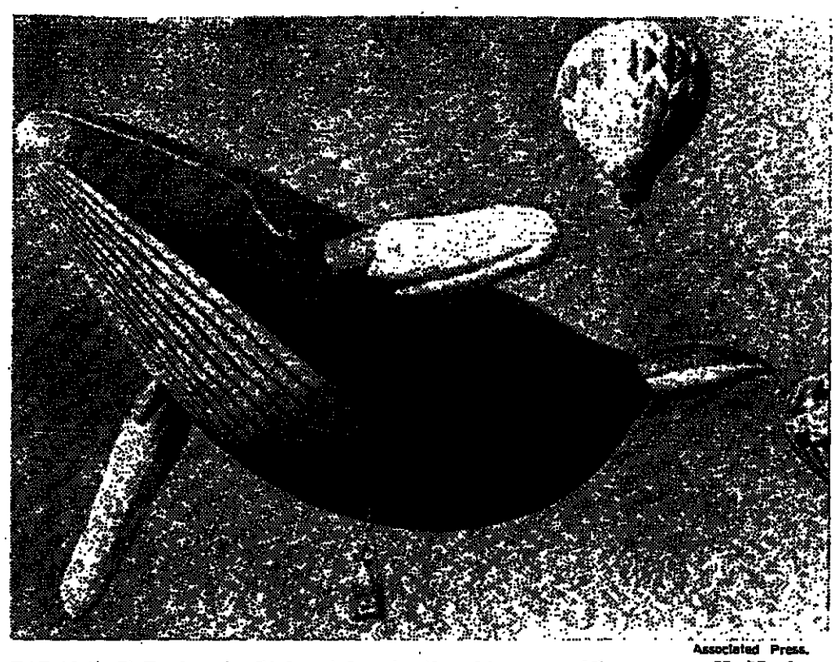
The Queen is expected to make a second appeal for Canadian unity, perhaps in stronger terms, when she reads the policy statement, called the Speech from the Throne, opening the third session of the 30th Canadian Parliament tomorrow. The royal party will return to London on Wednesday, ending the Queen's 10th visit to this country.

Costa Rica Aide Strafed at Border

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Costa Rica has formally protested to Nicaragua over an incident in which Mario Charpentier, the Costa Rican public security minister, came under machine-gun fire from Nicaraguan planes near the border on Friday. The Foreign Ministry said the firing violated Costa Rican sovereignty.

It said Mr. Charpentier and about a dozen journalists were attacked with rockets and machine guns by Nicaraguan planes for about an hour. There were no casualties.

The incident took place on the Frio River near the border, south of the Nicaraguan town of San Carlos, which had been attacked by leftist guerrillas on Thursday. At least three guerrillas fled into Costa Rica.



Associated Press.

FLYING FISH—George Stokes takes to the skies over Albuquerque, N. M., in a whale of a balloon of his own design. It was one of 200 balloons taking part in a 10-day lighter-than-air fiesta which ended with a mass flight Sunday morning.

Decorum at U.K. Party Conferences

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The first thing that strikes a U.S. political reporter watching his first British party conference after a dozen presidential nominating conventions is the absence of noise. The delegates actually listen to the speeches.

One waits in vain for the brass bands to play, for the balloons to drop from the ceiling, for the chairman to pound the gavel to beg, "Will the delegates please clear the aisles?"

Joan Lestor, the Labor party chairman, dealt tartly with the anti-abortion activist who kept braying for recognition. "I asked you to put up your hand, not to open your mouth," she said and he shut up.

David Sells, the Tory chairman, resorted to the phraseology of the Enlightenment: "Pray allow him to continue," he said of a speaker heckled for attacking Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia. In his finest hour, Sam Rayburn of Texas never produced the kind of instant decorum that they did.

Ordinary Mortals

After conference hours, the contrasts persisted. The heavyweights—Michael Foot, Edward Heath, Prime Minister James Callaghan—walked about like ordinary mortals, unencumbered by the phalanxes of security men and sycophants who seal off U.S. politicians at conventions. One could approach the bar at the Grand Hotel, where the Labor grandees stayed, without being trampled.

The main conclusion took time to come into focus: These meetings are not about power at all. They are about ideas.

In the best European tradition, the delegates, most of whom have little to do with the government of the nation, are more interested in right than in might. In the United States, great issues are debated in the platform committees, but as soon as the conventions themselves begin, the issues are submerged in the larger question of the choice of nominees. How different it would be if British party conferences, rather than the members of Parliament, were to choose party leaders.

The absence of a direct link between what happens at conferences and what happens at Westminster colors everything. The image that keeps recurring is that of a slipping clutch.

In Brighton, a friend of the Prime Minister comments: "This is our permanent problem. The conference isn't a cross-section of the public, or even of Labor voters, and most things the conference wants have a negative appeal to the electorate."

Activists, Passivists

His statement reflects one of the most enduring issues in the politics of all the Western democracies: How does the party satisfy its activists without offending the passive voters upon whom it ultimately depends for the election? George McGovern and Barry Goldwater know about that question.

The change from Labor to Tory, from Brighton to Blackpool, entails more than 296 miles. Every Labor delegate looks and sounds differently; every Conservative delegate looks and sounds the same.

Look for a pair of blue jeans at Blackpool, and find one, finally, on a television cameraman. Listen for accents—a Scottish brogue or a Liverpudlian twang or that cascade of glottals that marks the northeasterner—and settle for a faint echo of the east End of Yorkshire.

Between the activists of the two parties stretches a gulf so wide that they seem to be speaking two different languages. In Brighton, one's ear soon becomes deadened to the clumsy vocabulary of Labor—comrade, trade union solidarity, the evils of capitalism; in Blackpool, there is a different set of clichés—trade union tyranny, free enterprise, stand on your own two feet.

Broad Middle Ground

The miracle is that the parliamentary leadership of both parties manages, year after year, to cling to the broad middle ground while the activists march to the flanks.

Rhodesia was the flashpoint of the conference season, the one moment when the careful planning almost went awry.

If it was jarring to an American accustomed to centrist politics to hear Marxists extolling the "freedom" of Eastern Europe at the conference of one major British party, it was equally unsettling to hear unblushing apologies for racism in southern Africa at the conference of the other.

Not even a right-wing Republican, speaking in the darkest reaches of Orange County, Calif., would describe Rhodesia as "a civilization where the hopes and aspirations of the individual are of paramount importance." The phrase was uttered at Blackpool and it was applauded.

For many Tories, it appears, the white civilization in Rhodesia is a reminder of what they once had and wish they still had. Not the racist aspect, of course, but the ability of a small group of propertied and well-educated people to shape the destiny of the unwashed. Rhodesia seems to many Conservatives one of the last places on earth where good sense and right values have not been turned on their heads.

Tory speakers describe Labor as "the party of envy." In rebuttal, the Conservatives might be called "the party of frustration." Beneath the bland tone of many Tory speeches there lurked the outrage of a ruling class that no longer rules, the bitterness of an entrepreneurial class that has seen its methods of organization copied all too successfully by the trade unions and turned against it.

Nonetheless, unity prevailed this fall at the English seaside. The British press called the conferences "lackluster," but that in itself was a political fact of some significance.

Intraparty strife may be the stuff of lively journalism, but it is seldom the stuff of electoral triumph, and both parties escaped from their jamborees without the kind of self-inflicted wounds that would have smarted all during the next general election campaign.

Offshore Oil Discovery Reported by India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (AP).—India has discovered oil in commercially exploitable quantities offshore, about 70 kilometers southwest of Bombay, the government reported last week.

H. N. Bahuguna, the minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers, said that oil flowed at a rate of 1,475 barrels a day during production testing which began Oct. 2. It was India's third offshore oil discovery.

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High Court May Base Ruling About Bakke on Federal Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Supreme Court today gave what could be an indication that it is considering a limited ruling in the much publicized "reverse discrimination" case of Allan Bakke.

The justices, without comment or explanation, ordered attorneys for both sides to submit within 30 days legal briefs discussing the effects of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on the case.

Mr. Bakke, a 37-year-old engineer from Sunnyvale, Calif., sued the University of California after twice being turned down by the university's medical school at Davis.

Affirmative Action

Mr. Bakke, who is white, charged that he was the victim of racial discrimination because the school's special minorities admissions program allowed some minority applicants with lower academic rankings than his to enter ahead of him.

The California Supreme Court ruled that the school's race-conscious program violated Mr. Bakke's rights to equal treatment as guaranteed by the Constitution's 14th Amendment.

Many civil rights leaders and constitutional scholars believe that the justices' decision could have a profound effect on the future of so-called affirmative action programs in education and business initiated throughout the nation within the last 15 years.

But if the high court should decide the case on the basis of the federal law and not the Constitution, the possibility of a landmark decision could diminish considerably.

If the justices decide that the Bakke case is controlled by the 1964 law, they might not refer to the constitutional question underlying the controversy.

It could not be determined why the justices asked for the additional briefs. The federal law question was raised by several of the justices in the case's oral arguments last week, but the court may believe that the written briefs already submitted do not discuss the question sufficiently.

The California Supreme Court ruled only on the constitutional question raised by Mr. Bakke but the original state trial court ruled that the university's program not only violated the Constitution's equal-protection safeguard but also Title VI of the 1964 law.

U.K. Train Kills Cows

STAYTHORPE, England, Oct. 17 (AP).—Fourteen cows were killed today when a passenger train hit them on the fogbound Nottingham-Lincoln line in the Midlands. The train was derailed but officials said the 40 passengers were unhurt.

Seagram Reports $495,500 in U.S. Political Outlays

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The Seagram Co. Ltd. says that its auditors have discovered that the liquor firm made questionable political payments in the United States of nearly half a million dollars between 1970 and the present.

In a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Seagram said Friday that the largest contribution, $135,000, was made in 1970 and may have constituted an indirect illegal United States state campaign contribution." It was sent with the knowledge of Edgar Bronfman, Seagram's chief executive officer, the report said. It did not specify what state was involved.

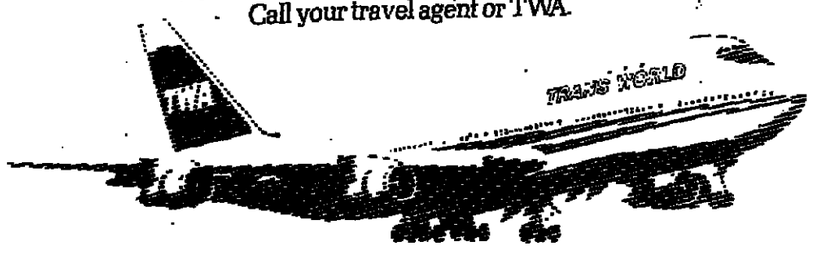
In 1972, the company said, Seagram made a cash contribution of $50,000 "which violated United States federal election law." This payment also had the approval of Mr. Bronfman, according to the report.

It also said that auditors had found payments totaling $10,500 between 1972 and now which may have violated state election laws. Seagram said: "Purchases of tickets and contributions of alcoholic beverages for politically sponsored dinners and similar events" occurred throughout the period under investigation.

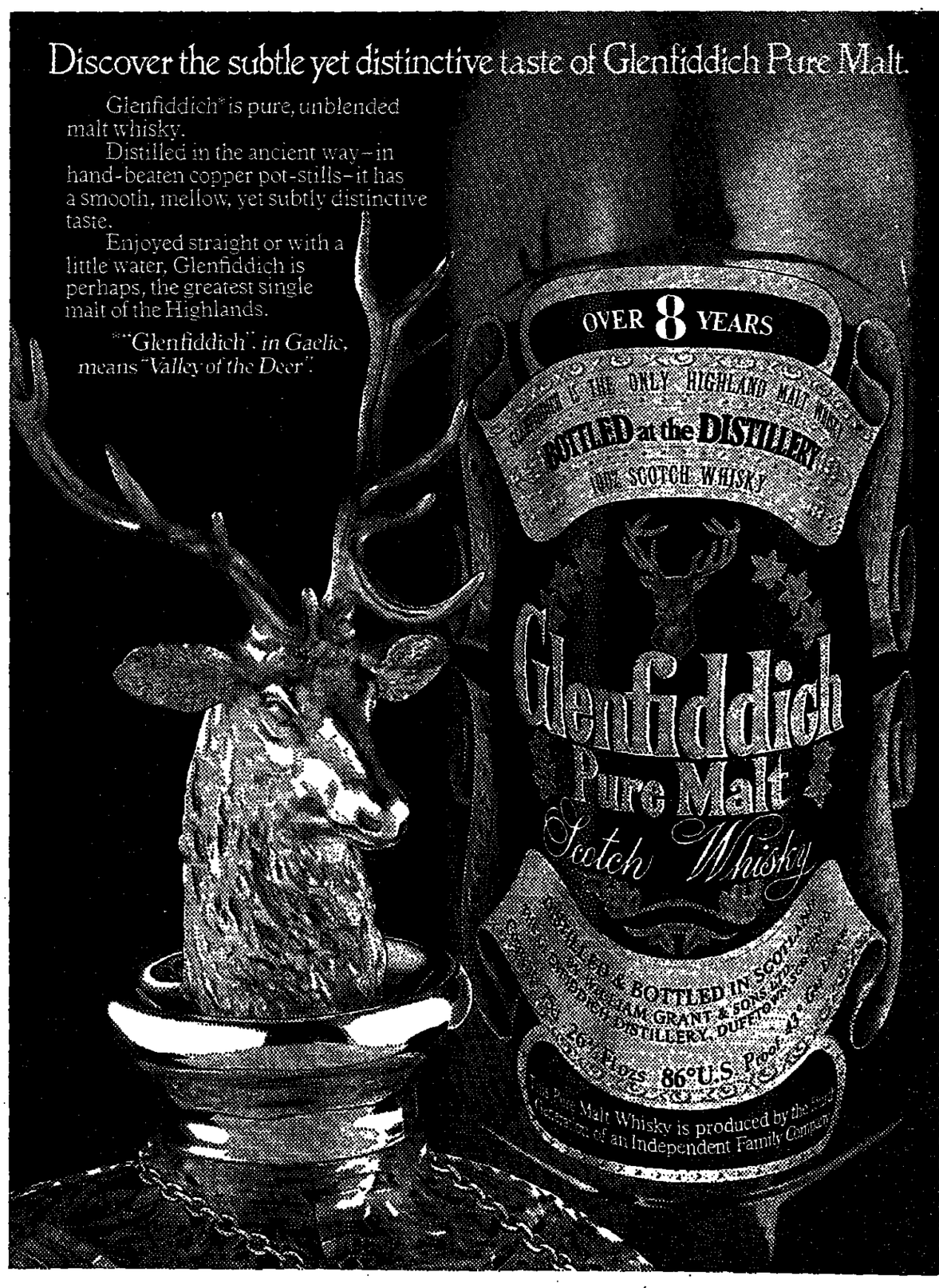
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Lopez Portillo Brings Fiesta to Navarre

Mexico Leader Gives Spain Taste of Ex-Colony

By Stanley Meisler

CAPARROSO, Spain, Oct. 17.—President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico did not just visit this town of his roots, from which his ancestors came in the 16th century. He sort of captured it. But his official tour of Spain, which ended yesterday, was all like that.

Visitors usually come to a foreign country to see what it is like. But Mr. Lopez Portillo, 57, came to Spain to show Spaniards what Mexico is like.

An outpouring of Mexican culture came before him, with him and will go on now that he has left. Spain is caught in an invasion. There are scenes that Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, could never have conjured: Spaniards elbowing each other at a Mexican fair in Madrid in a struggle to sample tacos; Spaniards grabbing, at any price, enormous straw sombreros; Spaniards shouting for more from mariachi singers.

The official tour dramatized the resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and Mexico after a break of almost four decades. Mexico supported the Spanish republic during the Spanish Civil War, welcomed Republican exiles to its shores and refused to recognize the victorious rebels while Franco was alive. Only with Franco dead and his dictatorship dismantled did Mexico recognize the government of Spain.

The trip also made economic sense. Mexico does not sell very much to Spain. The Spanish mainly buy chick-peas, coffee and cotton. Mr. Lopez Portillo and his ministers signed trade agreements during his nine-day stay in Spain, and there could be significant dividends later.

Emotional Visit

But emotion and romance probably marked the trip more than diplomacy and business. Mexico, once called New Spain, was a colony ruled from Madrid for 300 years. Yet Spaniards know very little about Mexico. Mr. Lopez Portillo and his entourage of 200, expansive and festive in a very Mexican way, were showing Spain that the old colony had grown up, that Mexico has become a great nation, and that it has a proud and impressive culture.

The visit to Caparroso on Saturday illustrated the emotion and romance. Mr. Lopez Portillo traces his ancestry to Capt. Alonso Lopez de Portillo of Caparroso, who left Spain in 1550 to make his mark in the New World. He helped to found what is now the town of Concordia in the Mexican state of Sinaloa.

There is almost nothing left to remind visitors of the Caparroso of Capt. Lopez de Portillo's day. It is a nondescript, relatively new town of 2,350 persons, mostly farmers, in the province of Navarre. The town appears to have changed its site over the centuries, and guide books report the ruins of a medieval castle somewhere in the nearby hills. No one in modern Caparrosa is named Lopez Portillo or Lopez de Portillo.

Confident Return

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who visited Caparroso in 1962, arrived in Caparroso this time as if he were a Mexican president dropping in on a Mexican town. He left his limousine at the outskirts of town and walked through the streets among cheering crowds. Spaniards waved a huge Mexican flag behind him.

The town was decorated with Mexican, Spanish and Navarran flags, and many signs proclaimed Caparroso's support for Mr. Lopez Portillo as if he were campaigning for president there. He spoke to Caparroso residents from the balcony of the city hall that overlooks the main square of the town. Visitors from neighboring towns swelled the crowd in the square below to about 10,000. The address was less a speech than a reading of the letter he had written his parents from Caparroso in 1962.

In the letter, he told his parents that "my heart was throbbing in my chest when I perceived Caparroso from a distance. I felt myself alive."

Greets 'Brothers'

The Mexican President described one Caparrosoan greeting him and exclaiming, "a man has arrived here who left Caparroso 400 years ago." Mr. Lopez Portillo said that another man in Caparroso had told him to come back and rest there when he became president. "And I am here, brothers," Mr. Lopez Portillo shouted. For a day, at least, Caparroso became Mexican.

In his tour of Spain, President Lopez Portillo also visited Madrid, the Canary Islands, Barcelona, Seville and Pamplona.

There was one anomaly in the trip. Mr. Lopez Portillo, by coming to Spain, was congratulating it for achieving a democratic system that Mexico has yet to achieve.

© Los Angeles Times.

Heroin Kills Berliner

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP).—West Berlin recorded its 67th heroin death of the year today, a 17-year-old youth found dead with a hypodermic needle was in his arm, police said.



United Press International.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo waving farewell on leaving Madrid.

Secrecy Blankets Somali-Ethiopian Conflict

Enigmas, Unknowns Mark War in Ogaden

By David Lamb

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 17.—Every day a Boeing 707 jet freighter lands here on a mystery flight from the Middle East, its cargo hold laden with supplies for Somalia's war against Ethiopia.

The plane bears no markings to identify its owner or country of origin. A seal on the tail has been covered with yellow paint. The plane stays only long enough to unload.

There is much speculation in Mogadishu about the plane. Some say it is American and carries arms paid for by the CIA. Others say it is from Syria or Saudi Arabia. The best bet, according to Western intelligence sources, is that it comes from Iraq.

Whatever its origin, the plane is a daily reminder that another shadow war is being fought in Africa, directed—or at least influenced at a distance—by foreign powers. It is a war of enigmas and unknowns, it drama played out against a backdrop of secrecy and lies.

The President of Somalia, Mohammed Siad Barre, says he could put another 100,000 troops on the Ogaden front if he had the weapons. But getting those weapons is a major problem for Somalia, which has been all but shut off by the Soviet bloc and ignored by the West.

Earlier this year the Soviet Union decided to throw its military and ideological weight behind the Marxist government of Ethiopia, thus relegating its alliance with Marxist Somalia to second-class status. Only a trickle of light arms is flowing into Somalia from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the United States, whose intimate relationship with Ethiopia ended abruptly this year, agreed along with Britain and France to supply Somalia with "defensive" arms. But all three backed off when Somali guerrillas launched a full-scale attack into Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert region July 23.

Mr. Siad Barre tried unsuccessfully to get the United States to channel arms to him secretly through Saudi Arabia. Washington also has turned down requests from moderate Arab states to support Somalia as a means of reducing Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa, Arab diplomats say.

Thus Mr. Siad Barre has been left with only the backing of his Moslem brethren in the Middle East. Their main interests in the Horn are shipping routes through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, which they would like to see protected by a Moslem country.

Saudi Arabia is providing oil and reportedly other supplies as well. Syria, Egypt and Iraq are believed to have sent small arms and ammunition. But no black African country has expressed support for Somalia. Two, Kenya and Senegal, have openly condemned its attempts to satisfy a territorial claim in the Ogaden.

In Ethiopia, the prominent presence is that of the Russians, but the Cubans are there, too, training the militia and serving as medical technicians. So are the Israelis, who fly in supplies and reportedly are involved with intelligence activities in an attempt to counter Arab influence in the Horn. South Korean planes land at Addis Ababa loaded with uniforms for the people's militia.

On the surface, at least, it seems curious that so many countries have an interest in the barren wasteland known as the Ogaden. Although it has had some histoical significance—Italy's Benito Mussolini used a battle there as an excuse to conquer Ethiopia—it is of little real value to anyone except the nomads who graze their herds there.

Like most African conflicts, the war there eludes neutral observers, including journalists. It is a war about which little is known because most of the news from the front is provided by government communiqués. On several occasions, both the Somali and Ethiopian governments have claimed victory in the same battle.

Except for the highest officials in Mogadishu and Addis Ababa, no one knows the size of the forces committed in the Ogaden, or the exact position of the front. No one knows the extent of casualties, the precise nature of foreign involvement or the level of material losses. On the Somali side, in fact, it is not even clear who is doing the fighting.

The Mogadishu government insists that none of its regular troops are involved and that the fighting is being carried on entirely by the Mogadishu-based Western Somali Liberation Front. There is evidence to the contrary, but the assertion is repeated so often that many Somalis have almost accepted it as fact.

Both Ethiopia and Somalia have escorted Western journalists into the Ogaden for carefully planned tours. The only ones who have heard a hostile shot were a dozen journalists who were bombed and strafed recently by Ethiopian planes in the Somali-held town of Jijiga, about 40 miles from the front. That is as close as any unofficial observer has got to the war.

© Los Angeles Times

Duchess d'Uzes, Socialite, Killed In Auto Accident

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP).—The American-born Duchess d'Uzès, 44, a Standard Oil heiress and one of the leaders of the jet set, was killed in an automobile accident on her way back from a party early yesterday.

The duchess, the former Margaret (Peggy) Bancroft, would have been 45 tomorrow.

Informants said the accident happened at Saclay, 20 miles south of Paris, as the duchess was being driven home from the country estate of building promoter Robert de Balkany.

The car was driving onto an expressway in fog, hit the parapet of a bridge and overturned, the sources said. They reported the driver, another woman and a child in the car were slightly hurt.

Her husband, France's premier duke, Emmanuel de Crusol d'Uzès, was out of the country at the time but was understood to be returning this afternoon. He was her third husband.

Her maiden name was Bedford. Her first husband was Thomas Bancroft of New York, by whom she had a daughter. They were divorced in 1960. Her second husband was Prince Charles d'Arenberg. They had a son in 1961, and the prince died in 1967.

She and the duke, who is 50, were married in 1968. He is descended in an unbroken line from the dukedom created by King Charles IX in 1565.

Sir Michael Balcon

HARTFIELD, England, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Sir Michael Balcon, 81, who produced many of the British movie industry's best films, died at his country home last night.

Sir Michael was responsible for dozens of successful movies, from "The Thirty-Nine Steps," and "Godbye Mr. Chips" to "Tom Jones." He was perhaps best known for the "Ealing comedies," many of them starring Alec Guinness in a variety of roles.

Irving Wilson

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (AP).—Irving White Wilson, 87, former board chairman of Aluminum Co. of America, died yesterday.

Patient in Italy Claims He Fled E. German Navy

NAPLES, Oct. 17 (AP).—Italian authorities were considering today what to do with a German-speaking man who says that he is an East German Navy officer who jumped overboard in the Ionian Sea to seek political asylum in the West.

Officials said that the man identified himself as Franz Folkenstein of Dresden, an officer on the East German vessel Falke.

The police said that according to his report, the man jumped over board was wounded slightly in the right arm when he was fired on fram the ship and finally was picked up by Sicilian fishermen four days ago and taken to Catania.

From Catania, he boarded a train for Naples to contact the West German consulate. He arrived on Saturday but found the consulate closed for the week end and sought treatment at a hospital.

Police said that they had not been able yet to verify the man's account.

Sri Lanka Bars Hanoi Refugee After Shipwreck

COLOMBO, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Sri Lanka immigration authorities refused a Vietnamese woman stowaway permission to land after a British vessel rescued her and the 28 crew members of a ship that sank off the southern coast yesterday, the ship's agents here said.

The British gas carrier Cavendish rescued the 29 after the Panamanian-registered Chryssopigi Cross flashed a distress signal. The vessel's agents said that the 23-year-old woman boarded the Greek-owned freighter at Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and was discovered three days later.

The woman planned to join her brothers in Canada and sailed on the Cavendish, which was bound for the Gulf, the agents said.

The 8,374-ton Chryssopigi Cross was carrying rice from the Chinese port of Shanghai to Syria. Her 28 crew members were landed here.

China Is Seeking New India Ties

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—China has told India through intermediaries that it wants to normalize relations, Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said last week.

He said at a press conference that the Chinese view was reported to him by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after they had visited Peking.

The two countries exchanged ambassadors last year for the first time in nearly 15 years. The two countries fought a border war in 1962. The dispute over frontiers remains unsettled.

France Bans Smoking in Public Places

Law Sets Stiffest Fines in Europe

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP).—A ne law went into effect toda obliging the French to smoke le in public or pay some of th stiffest anti-smoking fines Europe.

The law bars smoking elevators, post offices, bank schools, government offices dea ing with the public and a public place frequented youths under 16. The law a plies to all smoking, not ju smoking cigarettes.

Violators may be fined fro $3.25 to $16.50, according to whe the smoker is caught. But remained to be seen ho severely the new law would enforced.

"It is a very delicate questi to tell people to throw aw their cigarettes," said a supe visor at a post office in centr Paris.

"It's not this way you'll ma me give up smoking," said colleague. "I'll just smoke in t back."

"It's an attack on my pe sonal liberty," complained bank employee.

The anti-smoking measures a part of a year-old Heal Ministry campaign that includ a $500,000 publicity drive a plans for warning labels cigarette packs similar to the in the United States.

The fines put France, at le on the books, among the tough anti-smoking countries in Euro Most countries bar smoking theaters and buses and designa some railroad cars and airli seats as no-smoking areas. B an informal survey showed th only Italy had similar—thou smaller—fines.

France's efforts, defined in law last year, were launched Health Minister Simone Veil, S stressed information rather th repression of the smoking hab The average French citiz smokes 4.5 pounds of tobacco year, compared to about 9 poun for Americans, according to Fren statistics.

The law provides for instructi in secondary schools and chapt in medical school texts on t dangers of smoking.

Mrs. Veil, one of the most pop lar political figures in Fran still smokes, but has avoided doi so in public since the campai began, a ministry spokesman sa

President Valéry Giscard d'E taing, a nonsmoker, ordered mi isters to set an example by r fraining from smoking duri ministerial councils. Jacques Ch rac, then premier, was known t be irritated. He smokes mo than a pack of cigarettes a da

Patient in Italy Claims He Fled E. German Navy

NAPLES, Oct. 17 (AP).—Italian authorities were considering today what to do with a German-speaking man who says that he is an East German Navy officer who jumped overboard in the Ionian Sea to seek political asylum in the West.

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Police said that they had not been able yet to verify the man's account.

Vietnam Is Silen About Occupant Of Seized Yacht

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The fate of three America remained a mystery today, fo days after they reported th their yacht had been fired on a rammed in the South China S and was being towed to Ho C Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Further complicating the i cident has been Vietnam's refu sal to respond to a U.S. requ for information on the thr Americans.

The last signal from the yac Brillig was on Friday evenin when a voice identified as th of Cornelia Dellenbaugh, 28, w heard by airline pilots sayin "We are all OK."

The voice said that M Dellenbaugh, Charles Affel a Leland Dickerman were bei towed by Vietnamese Navy boa to Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnamese radio stations h not reported the seizure of t Brillig as of noon yesterday, a there was no news from t State Department regarding answer to Washington's inquir

Moslems Kill 5 In Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, The Ph lippines, Oct. 17 (AP).—Mosli rebels staged attacks yesterda killing five government troo and wounding 11, including commander of an infantry ba talion, government officials sa today.

Authorities in Manila that sa that rebels ambushed a milita jeep, killing two soldiers.

The commander of the 29 Infantry Battalion 150 mil northeast of Zamboanga, w wounded.

Fighting erupted after Mosle rebels attacked a Philippine arm post 25 miles north of Zam boanga, killing three governme troops.

Thai Troops Report Killing 10 Cambodian

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Thai forces pushed invading Cam bodians back across the frontie in southeast Thailand during a weekend offensive, military spokes men said today.

The fighting left two Thai sol diers dead and 10 wounded, offi cials said. They claimed the 10 Cambodians were killed an "many" wounded.

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France P
Smoking
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Law Sets Stiff
Fines in Fa

t Attitudes Survive

rracial Kindness Persists id Fear, Hate in S. Africa

By Jack Foisie

INESBURG, Oct. 17.— where he had been hit s, a man ducked into a between two rows of just ahead of his pur- woman called over the Sir, come into my house. God's house. Here you'll

lace was Soweto. The June 16 of last year, ting in the huge black of Johannesburg was at The woman offering was black. The man from the mob was white. Beebe, a city health working in Soweto he trouble erupted, was out the next day. The son darkened Mr. Beebe's in with shoe polish. His is covered with a knit ed a balaclava that black ar, and he had a blanket his shoulders. "Now we you out," the son said. ok like us."

ccasional Incidents

olated incident of racial ess? Yes. The daily re- of hostility, tension and ffect the situation in Africa more accurately. y make the attempts by and blacks who choose to one another seem all the urageous.

ard Maponya, a Soweto man, was in court last charging a young white ith assault and defama- A fight had occurred after hite man stopped Mr. ya's car and berated him iving in an irresponsible r.

ffir [a degrading word g heathen, and a common epithet in South Africa], drive as if you're in ," Mr. Maponya said he old.

defendant, Johan Louw- ienied any mistreatment of lack. On the second day trial, Sylvia Seabrooke, a woman, came forward. She he court that she had read the proceedings and realiz- at she had witnessed the nt.

Louwrens and another man were hitting Mr. ya, she testified, adding, idn't even try to defend f." The language of the she said, was "pretty On the basis of the white 's testimony, the white found the white youth and fined him $108.

al newspapers hailed Mrs. oke as a heroine, and her ne was tied up for days with insulting and threatening calls.

Of all the government bodies, the courts appear to be dealing most evenhandedly with racial matters. Judges, along with the relatively free press—a segment of which publicizes racial inequity with a zealousness not always balanced—keep South Africa's minority white government from becoming a dictatorship, many people believe.

"I believe there are more liberal jurists in South Africa than in England," Foreign Minister R. F. Botha said recently.

It is the open courtroom where incidents of compassion, fair play and attempts at understanding between blacks and whites are usually revealed. In the trials following the months of black violence, whites often testified that they had been warned by blacks in time to escape.

"They are mad, they want to kill the white people, they want the white man's blood," a black student warned the superintendent of gardens at the University of Zululand, then led him to safety.

1 Civilian White Death

There is only one recorded death of a white man—other than policemen—killed by black mobs during the violence of the last 25 months. Several police officers have died as a result of riot injuries, and more than 300 blacks have been killed by police or in fighting with other blacks.

At the colored (mixed-race) University of the Western Cape, a colored laboratory technician shielded his white associate against kicks and punches aimed by other colored.

In a recent rugby match in the ministate of Transkei, black spectators protected white players from a mob throwing stones and bottles.

Black and white policemen have been accused of using excessive force and of treating jailed blacks brutally. Yet there have been instances where the police, although provoked, have acted with restraint.

In April, armed policemen confronted several hundred black students carrying rocks. A riot seemed imminent when two black leaders shouted an offer to talk. A police major walked out from behind the barricade of police cars and accepted the offer, laying down his rifle. The outcome was permission for the students to hold a peaceful assembly.

As the permission was given, the students rushed forward to give bear hugs to policemen.

Soweto Police Chief Jan Visser, who lost his pipe in an embrace with a black, said, "I was very happy with the spirit of things."

Officious acts by minor white officials toward blacks are commonplace, and it is not often that they are reprimanded by their superiors. But sometimes, overbearing whites are taken to task.

A white woman police officer was fined for calling a black—to whom she was giving a parking ticket—a kaffir. White South Africans are trying to erase this word from their vocabulary.

A white motorist who was stopped by a black policeman was fined after he said he considered a "black citation" illegal.

"You will have to get used to it" the traffic court judge told him.

A white traffic officer who stopped a black marthon runner in a race with whites was reprimanded publicly by Minister of Information Connie Mulder, who said that the officer had done "untold damage to the country's image."

Bravery by blacks in the mines receives grateful recognition from white men who share the same risks. There is very little racial antagonism underground, but there is the awkward moment of going their separate ways when the men come up.

Cynics, particularly blacks, argue that white efforts to show sympathy and concern for blacks are an expression of guilt for the racial prejudice that all whites have exhibited in the past. This may be true. But a show of support by whites can mean trouble for them, and they show their support for black causes nevertheless.

Whites in the Cape Town area took in about 150 coloreds when the government razed their squatter villages and left thousands homeless. The whites have now been charged with violating laws governing the segregation of races.

© *Los Angeles Times.*



Associated Press.

Cuban President Fidel Castro reviewing troops on his arrival in Kingston.

Castro Decorated on Controversial Visit to Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 17 (AP).—Cuban President Fidel Castro said last night that he came to Jamaica not as a tourist, but as a "revolutionary" and "brother" to strengthen ties between the Jamaican and Cuban peoples, separated by 90 miles of Caribbean Sea.

Four hours after arriving here on a controversial six-day state visit boycotted by Jamaican opposition leaders, Mr. Castro was given the Order of Jamaica, the nation's highest award for foreigners. He delivered an emotional acceptance speech thanking Jamaica for its "sentiments of love, sympathy and solidarity."

Mr. Castro praised Prime Minister Michael Manley, saying that his visit would not have been possible "without the extraordinary effort made by Comrade Manley to break the blockade and isolation of our homeland."

The Cuban leader said that he wanted "to work for the deepening bonds of solidarity between the people of Jamaica and the people of Cuba."

During the ceremony, Mr. Manley accused "agents of imperialism" of trying to erect barriers between the two island nations. He praised Mr. Castro's "heroic and extraordinary services to his country and indeed the entire Third World in the fight against colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism."

White Refuses to Testify

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A white woman opponent of apartheid was sentenced today to a year in jail for refusing to give evidence in a case against black militant Winnie Mandela.

Barbara Waite, mother of two children, is the fourth white friend of Mrs. Mandela to be sentenced to prison for refusing to testify. All four have been released pending appeal.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, has been accused of violating the terms of her banishment to a small town near here. The charges against her include receiving visitors.

Mondale Says U.S. Will Not Push Pretoria

Denies Insistence On One Man, One Vote

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Vice-President Mondale, who has become a major target of the South African government during the current election campaign, has told one of the country's principal newspapers that the United States has "no blueprint" for achieving racial equality here and has no intention of dictating what form reforms should take.

In a carefully worded interview with the Rand Daily Mail, published here tonight, Mr. Mondale said that the United States would not insist ona one-man, one-vote solution if the peoples of South Africa settled on some other means of bringing about "full political participation" by all races here. "We don't have an answer or a prescription," he said.

Mr. Mondale noted that a remark he made after a meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster in Vienna earlier this year had become an issue in the general election to be held here on Nov. 30. In that remark, which has become the centerpiece of the government's drive for an increased parliamentary majority, the Vice-President suggested that demand for full political participation here amounted to the same thing as calling for one-man, one-vote.

Mr. Vorster and other senior minister have made political capital of the remark, telling voters that the United States is asking the country's 4.3-million whites to "commit suicide" by submitting to political domination by the 18.6-million blacks. The tactic is designed to blunt the appeal of the two principal opposition parties, which favor federal solutions that would divide power between whites and blacks.

Answering Mr. Vorster indirectly, Mr. Mondale said that "we believe that the only sure path to self-destruction is to ignore the basic fundamental rights of the vast majority of the people who live in South Africa." In a reference to the death in police custody last month of Stephen Biko, the country's foremost young black leader, he said that it had demonstrated that "justice is not possible without full political participation."

"The quickest way to help extremists is to let those injustices continue, to martyr people who tr yto fight against them," he said. "This creates a clear impression on the part of those who are suffering that there is no remedy through rationality, through intelligent petition."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, October 18, 1977 *

True Protection for Steel

The American steel industry is hurting: Sales are sluggish, profits are low. The industry has a painless solution for its problems—painless, that is, for its stockholders. In a publicity campaign dramatized by layoffs, the industry trumpets the dangers of dependence on a hostile world steel cartel and demands protection against foreign competition.

In normal times, the steelmakers' political thrust might be parried by reasoned argument. The industry has brought much of the malaise upon itself by failure to modernize or to resist union wage demands. Adequate legal safeguards already protect against unfair foreign competition; in a free-enterprise economy it is not the responsibility of government to go further, eliminating all the risks of doing business. Government's greater obligation is to cut trade barriers, not erect new ones. World trade unfettered by quotas and tariffs means a higher living standard for the majority of Americans and a valuable competitive check against inflation.

But these are not normal times. Unemployment is close to 7 per cent and executives contemplating major investments in virtually every industry seem to be deterred by the prospect of another recession. Hence aging cities in the steel valleys of Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot expect to lure new businesses to replace the mills. Displaced steelworkers have little prospect of finding jobs elsewhere and our trading partners—facing internal political pressures comparable to our own—are all too ready to sacrifice free trade for the illusion of less unemployment.

Besieged by a powerful lobby of steel companies, steel-workers and snowbelt politicians, President Carter is prepared to make concessions, if only because a rigid administration stance could lead to tough protectionist legislation from Congress. Even ardent trade supporters are resigned to further erosion of the American commitment to free trade.

Can it be avoided? In part, it could be checked by a show of strength from those who stand to lose most directly from additional obstruction to commerce: farmers; the exporters of aircraft, chemicals and machinery; consumer groups and firms dependent on inexpensive foreign products for their own manufactures. All will pay a heavy price if the major trading nations decide to go it alone.

A far more effective approach, however, would be to lessen the squeeze on jobs and profits throughout the economy. Recovery from the deep recession of the mid-'70s has been exceedingly slow, leaving industry, including steel, with excess capacity, anemic profits and a reluctance to commit scarce funds for job-creating investment. Slow growth has been deliberate, reflecting a fear of exacerbating inflation, not only in government but throughout the business community to which it responds.

An ironic circle is thus closed. Slow growth is dictated by fears of inflation. Yet slow growth leads to protection against foreign competition. And, by reducing competition, such protection removes an impediment to further inflation. If, however, the circle could be broken with an effective anti-inflation policy, the economy could once again run at full steam. Increased demand for steel would give the industry breathing room to become more productive. And the President could better resist pleas for import protection.

A key to saving free trade, then, is to break the grip of inflation. No one knows precisely how this can be done, especially in the face of opposition from unions and business to anything with the scent of wage and price controls. But, as we suggest below, the cause is not hopeless. The first step is for the President to acknowledge the importance of finding a new approach to inflation. We know of no issue—other than energy—that deserves greater priority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Some New Ideas for Release

If we are serious about stimulating growth without more inflation, there may be a way. Two plans have been proposed that deserve wider consideration than they have received. Both would use the tax system as a carrot to encourage less inflationary decisions by business and labor.

Critics will be quick to condemn the plans as wage-price controls. More properly, they should be viewed as providing incentives—not controls—to trim inflation. The ultimate decision about where to set prices and wages would properly be left to the parties concerned.

The two plans have three authors who come from widely divergent places in the economic spectrum: Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Sidney Weintraub, economics professor at the University of Pennsylvania; and Arthur Okun, senior economist at the Brookings Institution. The three deserve credit for refusing to resign themselves, like many of their colleagues, to the hazardous spiral of rising wages, prices and protectionism—as demonstrated by big steel.

Instead, the three economists would attempt to reduce the national pattern of 8-per-cent wage increases and 6-per-cent inflation. The plans would set a national wage standard somewhere below 8 per cent and use the tax system to encourage business and labor to hold to that standard. The TIP scheme (tax-based incomes policy) of Messrs. Wallich and Weintraub would offer business a tax cut to hold wage increases below the standard. Companies that exceed the target would be penalized with a tax surcharge. TIP would not include a prize standard. Since wages are such a large component of business costs, the authors anticipate that business would reduce price inflation once wage pressures are reduced.

The Okun plan is slightly different. It would set a price standard as well as a wage standard. But it would not penalize offenders of either standard. Mr. Okun would have only rewards, through the tax system, for those companies and workers who comply.

The ultimate discipline in both programs would be the market. Firms that hold down their labor costs and receive tax benefits would be in good shape to battle competitors that allow labor costs to soar and must therefore raise prices or cut profits to pay their workers. Such use of the tax system is an interesting way to assert the public interest in private wage and price decisions. There may be other ways.

Though many in business, labor and economics automatically dismiss schemes for the government to influence wages and prices, these plans deserve consideration—particularly if the administration is planning a tax cut for next year. Most tax cuts can be designed to stimulate the economy. A tax cut modeled on these enticing schemes might trim inflation, too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Paper Tiger

The (Belgrade) conference still has many weeks to run. But some of the Western delegations already are questioning the wisdom of pressing the Soviet and East European governments really hard on the issues of human rights and of freer contacts between people on both sides of the Iron Curtain . . .

The faint-hearted say this may lead to a clash, to "confrontation," and so to a worsening of East-West relations, even the end of "détente." This is certainly what the Russians want the West to believe. But it is a "paper tiger." Détente is not a prize presented by the Kremlin for our good behavior; it is something which they need desperately, far more, in fact, than we do . . .

There is a direct connection between human rights and détente. A government which does not respect the rights of its own citizens and is not responsive to public opinion or democratic controls cannot be trusted in international relations or be a dependable partner in détente.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Portugal's Economy

In the 14 months since it assumed office, Portugal's minority Socialist government led by Mario Soares has made little headway in solving the country's pressing economic and political problems. The economy is in tatters, with little immediate prospect of recovery, and only massive foreign aid is staving off financial collapse . . . Inside the Socialist party dissension is rife and morale low—as was strikingly demonstrated by the resignation of Jose Medeiros Ferreira, the foreign minister . . .

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who is widely respected in both the armed forces and the country at large, may well turn out to be the only political figure with the authority to impose decisive action.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Fifty Years Ago

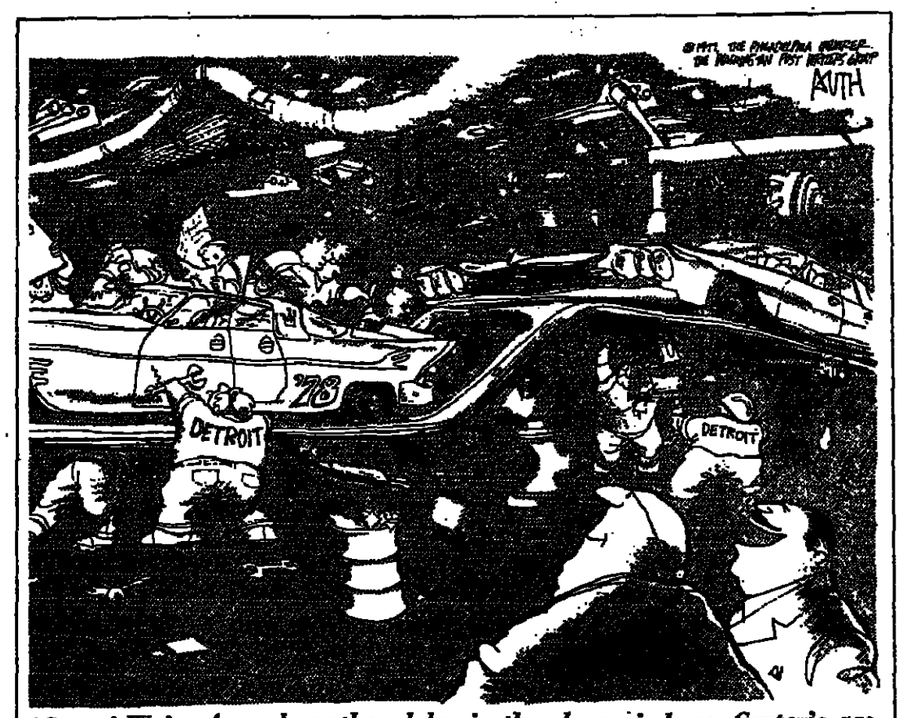
October 18, 1902

PARIS—By a strange coincidence the conqueror of the Boers, Lord Kitchener, was quietly resting in Paris while three Boer generals were being feted by their French admirers. Under the modest incognito of "Mr. Cook," the gallant officer arrived in Paris in a specially reserved compartment on the overnight train from London. He was met by an aide and was taken to the Embassy where a dinner was given in his honor. His plans are not known but it is believed he is on his way to Egypt.

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 18, 1927

PARIS—The total profits of the General Motors Corp. this year will exceed $220 million, Alfred P. Sloan, president of the corporation, told French automobile manufacturers last night at a dinner in his honor at the Union Interalliée, given by Dr. Marcel Knecht, former director of the French Information Service in the United States. The figure is the largest in the history of General Motors and exceeds that of last year by $54 million. He urged the French to adopt the "installment credit system."



'Great! We've forced another delay in the clean air laws, Carter's gas guzzler tax is in doubt, and our anti-air bag propaganda is working. Let's up the price 6 per cent.'

Energy and the Arrogance of Power

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The debate about American energy policy intensifies in bitterness. But at its heart is a reality that no one can dispute: The United States has become, and is still becoming, ever more dependent on imported oil. If we focus on that basic fact, the meaning and importance of the debate may become clearer.

In 1973, before the Arab boycott, the United States imported about 30 per cent of the oil it used—a figure so worrying that President Nixon proclaimed "Project Independence." It was supposed to end American reliance on foreign oil, but it did not change the trend. This year imports are providing 48 per cent of the oil used in the United States.

Energy is a subject of concern for the world, not any single country alone. But one does not have to be a jingo to understand that a growing need for imported oil has particular consequences for a great power. President Carter was speaking with restraint at his last press conference when he said he was concerned at "the serious security implications of becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign oil supplies which may for some reason be interrupted."

The economic consequences are even easier to understand than the political. In 1971, the United States spent $3.7 billion for imported oil. Last year the figure was nearly 10 times that, $36 billion. This year the bill is expected to be $45 billion.

Payments Burden

The American balance of payments is already showing extremely adverse effects from the rising cost of oil imports. Concern about that burden is a major factor in the dollar's current troubles in foreign exchange markets. Americans on the whole remain oblivious to the strain on their currency, but some in London and Frankfurt do not.

And the financial burden today is only a pale intimation of what it will be if the United States goes on using more and more oil from abroad. The administration has projected, on present trends, that in 1985 imported oil would cost $550 billion. No serious person, in politics or the oil business or anywhere else, thinks the United States can keep going in such a direction.

It is in the context of those grim realities that the oil industry's highly successful campaign against the Carter policy must be judged. The Senate, adopting industry views, has expunged just about every trace of Carter's legislation. Instead, it has gone for a "free market" solution, emphasizing removal of controls and increasing of financial incentives to the oilmen to produce more.

The interesting question about those industry ideas adopted by the Senate is what effect they will have on the urgent problem of dependence on imported oil. The answer is that, for at least a considerable number of years, they are likely to have no effect whatever.

American oil production has been gradually declining for years, and no authority believes that it can be turned dramatically upward again. Recent experience with high financial incentives, as intrastate sales of natural gas, has not shown any tendency to boost production. But even if the enormous price rises and tax cuts envisaged by the Senate had some effect, it would be years off and at best would slow the decline in U.S. output—not reduce the need for imports.

That the oil giants are arrogant is a fact of the dog-bites-man variety: not news. They assume, indeed believe, that anything they do is right and patriotic. I, and I suppose most Americans, have long since come to regard the oil companies as so powerful that there is little point in thinking about them. One just shrugs when monopolists praise the "free market" and companies paying less in taxes than just about anyone demand more "incentives."

Angry Rhetoric

But even by oil company standards there is something staggering in the pretense that "freeing" the oil companies to produce more will meet a challenge as critical to this country as import dependence over the next decade. That was even more deserving of Carter's angry rhetoric than the greed that provoked his talk of war profiteering. (Could he please drop the war image, incidentally? Recent examples of its use, starting with the war on poverty, are not very happy.)

The only effective answer to the import problem, in the critical short run, is to hold down the projected increase in overall American demand for oil. That means substituting other fuels and, most important, increasing energy efficiency. Americans use about twice as much energy per capita as countries with a comparable living standard, such as West Germany and Sweden.

The International Energy Agency surveyed its 18 members' energy-saving performance a year ago and rated America near the bottom. Among other things, it said, the United States continued to encourage gasoline consumption by having the lowest prices of the group—half Europe's or less—and by far the lowest fuel taxes. It used twice as large a share of its precious oil on transportation. The world is watching to see whether the largest oil consumer can at least keep its appetite from growing. Carter's program is by no means the only answer. But a cave-in to the oil industry's demand for more would invite disbelief—and disaster.

— *Letters* —

Galingale

In a recent article in this paper (IHT, Sept. 6), I gave for the benefit of any readers who might like to experiment with the now almost forgotten ginger-like spice galingale the address of the only place I knew where it can now be obtained, in London. A reader writes that there is also a dispenser of galingale in Paris, whose address I pass on here for any Parisians who may want to try it. It is: Orient Import Export, 208 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris 75015.

The reader to whom I am obliged for this information writes: "I come from Singapore and we use it rather a lot in local dishes, pounded and mixed with other herbs and spices—chilies, turmeric, candlenuts, lemon grass and a fermented prawn paste."

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Paris.

Ribicoff Plan

In your article on the Ribicoff tax proposal, one learns that the bill would "enable taxpayers to compute their taxes on the basis of actual circumstances and legitimate needs" and that it is "primarily aimed to provide relief for U.S. businesses." After reading the article, it is apparent that only the second statement is true.

As a "local hire" of a U.S.-owned company, I receive no special benefits or allowances and thus would not be eligible for the proposed deductions. I must pay not only high French prices and value-added tax, but will be forced to pay U.S. tax in amounts which are not even foreseeable, depending as they will on fluctuating exchange rates.

As an American citizen, I would expect to be able to live and work where I choose. Both current law and the proposed bill effectively subvert that right by applying heavy economic pressure. The only way to remedy this situation is to do as most countries do, i.e., to enact legislation that would exempt all foreign-earned income from U.S taxes.

RICHARD KOGUT

Paris.

Running Wild

Regarding the articles on the body's production of morphine derivatives (IHT, Oct. 6), research has shown that this reaction takes place in joggers and runners during training. When the body begins to hurt it responds normally; it tries to relieve the pain. (This suggests another explanation for the so-called "second wind".)

The theory might also answer a question that most runners ask themselves: Why the desire—even need—to run, particularly the more often one runs? Could it be simply a symptom of morphine withdrawal? (I hope that we can keep Art Buchwald out of this: I fear that he'd jog wild with the story.)

BILL SORSBY.

Seville.

Making Paper Doll Of an Amendment

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Those Americans unaware of recent developments in New York City may not have heard that the new practice for public school teachers is to separate them by race and then assign them in proportion to their numbers, where possible, to classes in which an opposite race predominates.

At one level the exercise is ludicrous, at another, something worse. Sen. Patrick Moynihan, inveighing against it, invoked the terminology of Nuremberg, for which columnist Anthony Lewis of the New York Times accused him of linguistic overkill. Mr. Lewis reminded Sen. Moynihan of the disabilities imposed on the American Negro over the ages, a datum Prof. Moynihan is probably in no need of instruction upon; and sought to clinch his point by saying: Who—if we were dealing with South Africa—would resent it if the South African state were to make a conscious effort to increase the number of black students and teachers?

How greatly they all miss the point, in this case that any official favoritism shown to blacks in South Africa is a form of compensation for state policies that discriminate against black people. America's official policy is to be a raceless state, and such a state does not use the engines of government for the purpose of racial procrusteanization.

But it is a pity that Sen. Moynihan did not devote more time to the constitutional point. Because coming in at us, and due to explode in a couple of weeks, is the most devastating book on the abuse of power by the Supreme Court written in our time. Moreover, it is the work of a liberal, Jewish professor of law at Harvard University whose two preceding books, one of them on executive privilege, the other on impeachment, unquestionably cleared the legal air for the fateful decision of the Supreme Court in ruling that certain of President Nixon's tapes could legally be subpoenaed, and endowed Congress with a sound historical basis for pursuing the case for impeachment.

The Bakke Case

In "Government by Judiciary, the Transformation of the 14th Amendment," Prof. Raoul Berger documents the awful usurpations of the activist courts done in the name of the 14th Amendment. On a recent occasion Prof. Berger commented that when a President of the United States, conferring with the Black Caucus of the Congress, calls in the attorney general and dictates him a line he should take in pending constitutional questions, as President Carter has done in the case of Bakke, we can be said to be living under the rule of law; and constitutional language has lost its meaning.

The book, coming in under such august auspices, is likely to embarrass those who have simply accepted the Supreme Court as the agent of their political concerns. In fact, the 14th Amendment was unrelated to questions of suffrage and was addressed to such questions of racial discrimination as have lately occupied the attention of the court.

Now Prof. Berger, who is passionately in racial equality, makes the point that his advocacy of this or the other social or political program does not entitle him to interpret the 14th Amendment as a mandate for action that did not issue under the amendment's auspices. There is a difference between saying that a right granted to a white man must equally be granted to the black man: and saying that it is a right not previously granted except here and there by state legislatures. Henceforward it shall universalize it."

Prof. Berger warns that we must think the shortcut to racial equality is by making this kind of paper doll out of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution in which the strategic security of the American liberties is at stake. He has warned, "If the sense in which the Constitution was adopted and ratified by the nation is not the guide expounding it, there can be no security for rights consistent and stable government more than for a faithful observance of its powers." And Justice Black that "Our peculiar security is the possession of a written constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction." When Chief Justice Warren asserted that 'we cannot turn the clock to 1868'," Berger says, "he in fact rejected the Amendment's intention as irrelevant."

After reading "Government by Judiciary," go back and read his book on Impeachment—freshly relevant.

Troubles and Tensions in Pola

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—"There is no limit to the extent of the dialogue—and here I would prefer to use the word 'conversations' rather than 'dialogue'—between the government and the population," Edward Gierek, the Polish leader, declared during a recent visit to Paris.

This statement could be seen as particularly important at a time when the government is faced with extremely complex problems that can be resolved only through a fundamental accord between the government and the population.

But what is now taking place appears to be in direct contradiction to Mr. Gierek's avowed intent: There is neither dialogue nor conversation.

Admittedly, while addressing the ninth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers party recently, Mr. Gierek painted a rather somber picture of the nation's economy. He assailed the continuing "difficulties which the population must endure," particularly due to erratic food supplies, poor management, the existence of a black market, corruption, waste, thefts, alcoholism. . . .

And instead of proposing a thorough and necessary reform of management at all levels, based on the abolition of the principle of the party's infallibility, Mr. Gierek blithely concluded that the "general line" of the party was correct, but that its execution was not satisfactory.

Economic Problems

But today, the issue of the "general line" is a thing of the past. Poland is not just another Communist country; the economy there is far worse than elsewhere.

Three bad harvests—due to a dry spell followed by catastrophic rains—have aggravated an already poor agricultural situation and increased the foreign trade deficit. Poland had to import 7 million tons of grain and fodder last year and will have to import even more this year.

The annual cost of the foreign debt already accounts for about 30 per cent of foreign-currency receipts. Government subsidies for maintaining the food-price freeze (a relative freeze, since there is a hidden price rise of about 4 per cent each year) amount to nearly 100 billion zlotys, about 12 per cent of the yearly budget.

There are two regular black markets in Poland. One is clandestine, where the dollar is bought at six times the tourist rate, not to mention the official rate (a visitor remarked recently that Poland is the only place where the dollar regularly increases in value); the other black market is legal, at which the state sells for foreign currency Polish goods that cannot be found on the open market. Under these circumstances, a round of price increases seems inevitable, even if a declaration made by Mr. Gierek during his visit to Paris ("In the long run, price adjustments are an economic necessity") was not reproduced by the Polish press.

But the fact that the press in Poland censored all of Mr. Gierek's allusions to the existing tensions in that country is not extraordinary, for Poland is also unlike any other nation politically.

Survived Revolt

It has never been wise to announce a round of price increases. Polish workers have on three occasions forced the government to withdraw the announced price increases, twice toppling the men in power. "Mr. Gierek," an observer remarked, "is the first leader to have survived such a rebellion. And now that strikes have broken out, particularly in Silesia, he would prefer not to risk a test of strength."

Furthermore, any possible reaction by the workers would be accompanied by a resumption of activity by the intellectual elite of the country. The KOR (Workers Defense Committee), which has changed its name but not its aims since it forced the government to decree an amnesty and to free all those jailed after the rebellion of June, 1976, continues to seek to unify all levels of society as "the strongest weapon against the abuse of power." The group now calls itself the Committee for Social Self-Defense.

There is another organization fighting for human rights, the Movement for the Defense of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. Both organizations are illegal but not clandestine and they publish and distribute publications that are also illegal but not clandestine.

The latest best seller of these samizdats is a guide for citizens arrested by the secret police: "How to behave, what to reply to offers of collaboration, etc. . ."

The church has also pulled out all stops. After having warned the government that "no police can insure social peace," Wyszynski has turned to daily concerns. "We temporize," he declared, "that must end every day. The shocking humiliating spectacle of people standing in long lines, and with children in their arms in dirt-filled shops where irate women have to contend with the anger of the customers—must disappear as soon as possible."

This plea for justice was made by a 76-year-old man, who in very poor health—the cardinal has undergone surgery twice in the last two months—and who may be among the last appeals he will be able to make. Diplomatic circles in Poland have stressed that during his forthcoming visit to Poland President Carter will confer with the cardinal. Some say that this might be the last opportunity for such a meeting to take place and that it would be very important for both Poland and the United States.

It would be all the more important since the cardinal's moral appeal seems to coincide with the current run of popular support for the Poles' absolute weapon: hunger.

Someone in the crowd welcoming President Carter might think of asking him if he knows the difference between yesterday and today in Warsaw. "Yes," Mr. Carter would be told, "you can sign outside the shop reading 'butcher' and the meat was there. Today, the sign reads 'Meat' and there is only the butcher."

Mr. Carter would do well to note then that Poland has reached the stage of mockery and that this is always a dangerous moment in that country.

Leopold Unger is a former Polish newspaper journalist who now lives in Eastern European countries and East-West relations for the Belgian newspaper Le Soir. He signs his columns "Pol." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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FASHION IN ITALY

Younger Than Springtime

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN, Oct. 17 (IHT).—Italian ready-to-wear has never looked better—or younger. The fashion level has dropped sharply, even among the designers and their models, with young styles shown on girls who look like teenagers.

It is a far cry from the days when Italian models were all tall, bosomy creatures with tons of makeup and masses of luxurious hair.

Now, models prance around the runway with no-hairdo hairdos that look soaking wet as if they had just got out of the shower.

There is also a distinct shift in the geographical distribution of talents. The big names are now very much established and can be credited with making Italian fashion international. But they are no longer center field. The focus is now on younger designers who have been steadily working their way to the top.

These names are Gianni Versace, Giorgio Armani, Krizia, Gian Marco Ferré and Walter Albini, whose name has been around the longest. Success situation can be a bit confusing because, outside of Armani, who designs under his own name, the others have to be looked down.

Gianni Versace designs for the Callaghan and Complice labels. Ferré designs for the Balla and Courrèges labels. Albini is the name behind Trell, and Krizia's designs for its owner Aldo Pinto's wife, Mariuccia Mandelli.

All these designers now are the backbone of Italian fashion.

"The Italian market has grown much in the last three years," said Dawn Mello, vice-president and fashion director of Bergdorf Goodman, "We know it well. Each time, it gets better."

The Italians have always been strong in sportswear. The accent is on quality leather, fabrics, details as well as a man-on-the-flying-trapeze ease when it comes to mixing colors and textures. They also do beachwear better than anybody else and had more of it than usual this time, including Livio di Simone, who does nothing but beachwear.

The main news this season is that the winter's bulky look is out and so is the done-to-death peasant skirt. The Italians are now delivering a refined and cleaned-up version of the big look. "Sexy, sensual, strong and salable," said Neal Fox, vice-president of I. Magnin.

More Skirts

There are far more skirts than pants, all long and worn with pretty, laced-up flat sandals.

Everything hinges on a soft, unlined jacket—blazer, cardigan or bush jacket. But even when it is made of crepe de chine, which often happens, it has sharp lines softened by the rest of the outfit—a soft shirt or a T-shirt worn over a gathered, wrap-around but always narrow skirt. Pants are variants of fatigues, narrowing to the ankles but always deluxe and made of taffeta, satin or crepe de chine.

Linen is everywhere, although women have resisted it for years. But the Italians do it so well and so consistently that women may learn again that linen, even wrinkled, is chic.

Colors are dominated by khaki, an unprepossessing color that the Italians handle unusually well by mixing it with Pompeian red, hard blue or even white. The naturals, all the shades of gray and purple as well as black and white, form the basis of next spring's Italian palette.

Although folklore was kept to a minimum, there is room for Basile's colorful African queen and Balla's sexy-tough South American gaucho.

Armani came out the strongest of the new wave. Life has been good to that designer, whose showrooms are now located in a gilt-laden palazzo. He exploded on the scene only two years ago, but already has his boutique at Bergdorf's, together with Versace and Krizia.

Double Blazers

Now, he offers double blazers, of either linen or silk, all soft as tissue paper. Sometimes, he throws the blazer over a maillot or rolled-up short shorts—including some made of satin and built like mini-skirts.

Besides linen, Armani is strong on cotton jacquard, satin and gauze and has several striking outfits—satin blazers over see-through, tubular pants.

Versace did both Callaghan and Complice, but did better with the first one, no doubt because it is a higher-priced line. A steady, reliable designer, Versace has a marvelous T-shirt story, with many different necklines and an elegance rarely associated with that kind of garment. His control of volumes, especially when it came to full, cotton jersey dresses, denoted a strong designing hand, and his choice of accessories—transparent plastic used here and there—showed a distinct sense of humor.



Mila Schön's classic suit with long, striped vest.

Ferré is more of a loner but has a personal touch that may not make him the most salable but has to be reckoned with. A former architect, he has a blueprint sort of assurance. His neatest feat was to make an excellent beachwear collection for Courlande with modest materials—hopsack, fishnet, ticking, terry and generally rustic textures. His colors, beige, white, khaki and rust, also had restrained elegance. Rope belts and fishnet bags carried the back-to-nature look.

As for the giants, Missoni, after a few down seasons, is now back in tip-top shape. The Missonis are a couple, Ottavio works on textures while Rosita does designing, whose track record has been the most consistent. Their knit collection still beats everything around. This time, they banked on the narrower look and gave enough of their famous plaids and stripes to please their fans. But they continue with solids, which is a much more difficult game to play and which they win because of their immense talent and technique.

Their most interesting suit, beige with just a cable-stitch pattern, may look like the easiest thing in the world but it is the best in the genre. Missoni's new colors include pomegranate, corn, parma, aqua and bois de rose, often all thrown together.

Mila Schön is another Italian miracle whose image has now reached Chanel's proportions. By staying true to herself and leaving the rat race to minor talents, Miss Schön has made the big league on her own terms. Her collection, this time, has the added advantage of being much younger than usual, mostly because of shorter jackets and happier, peppier colors.

Her trio of suits, with striped knit vests, is bound to be one of her many best sellers. What's more, Miss Schön offers couture at higher ready-to-wear prices, because, as she said, "I don't know any better." She, too, will have her boutique at Bergdorf's next spring.

Roberta di Camerino is even farther away from the madding crowd. To look at one of her collections is to see the top of an iceberg—a multimillion-dollar business that takes in everything, from the velvet bags that made her famous to jewelry, shoes, luggage, cosmetics and scents. She has 60 boutiques spread all over the world with two more opening shortly—one in Paris and one in London.

As for Fendi, they are the icing on the cake. Starting with a bag and luggage house, the five Fendi sisters, a powerful and talented group, branched out to furs 12 years ago with brilliant Karl Lagerfeld as designer. The result was such a success that Fendi is now into everything—their latest venture being beachwear, reportedly also signed Lagerfeld. The best pieces were the coral-printed pareos and the black plastic beach coats lined with bright orange terrycloth.

Ballerina and Chekhov

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Soviet ballerina Maya Plisetskaya will dance the main role in the new ballet "The Seagull," which she will also choreograph, the news agency Tass said today. The ballet, based on Chekhov's play, will be premiered at the Bolshoi Theater next year.

THEATER IN LONDON

'I Love My Wife' Gives Marriage a Bad Name

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 17 (IHT).—Just as elephants are said to lumber off to expire in their own graveyard, so a succession of tired, gray musicals come to quietly perish on the London stage.

The latest to lie down and die is Michael Wild's "Maggie" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, which is a dull and insensitive pachyderm of a show, based on J.M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows."

Barrie's comedy of a dowdy woman who manipulates the success of her clever but humorless husband still has a great deal of life in it, as Clifford Williams's revival, starring Dorothy Tutin, revealed a couple of years ago.

Wild has not only simplified the original, robbing it of much of its dramatic tension, but also inserts his old-fashioned melodies at the wrong moments.

His songs are rarely connected to the dramatic logic of the play so that its highlights are enhanced by song and dance. Instead, they hold up the action or even undermine it.

In the first act, Maggie's two brothers and father, all notably hardheaded, who have just bribed the penniless hero into marrying Maggie, suddenly burst into a lullaby of excessive sentimentality, which is totally out of character and has no dramatic purpose whatsoever.

Wild's lyrics, in which people who are down, not out, fight with might and main, leave no cliché unsung. Anna Sharkey and Peter Gale, as the heroine and hero, have good, clear voices but no great individuality. Tom Hawkes's direction is notable for its swooning servility towards Anna Neagle, who plays the role of Maggie's tart, aristocratic confidante with inappropriate winsomeness.

Miss Neagle sings with Barry Sinclair one of those songs that seem to be an essential feature of modern musicals—a duet in which two elderly people nostalgically recall an old love affair. It stopped the show, which indicates the audience at which this geriatric musical is aimed.

* * *

At the Prince of Wales, the Broadway success "I Love My Wife" is a little sprightlier although no more enjoyable, being enough to give both the permissive society and monogamy a bad name. That is, its intention is to titillate and reassure its audience.

It plays this familiar game with little style and a book, by Michael Stewart, that, with its repetition of a single joke, soon becomes wearisome. The joke is that two small-town couples, feeling ashamed of their lack of sexual daring, decide to swap partners but abandon the idea at the last moment—more through convention and fear than any stronger reason.

Cy Coleman's score, which covers most modern popular styles, is lively and Stewart's lyrics are clever, but neither have much connection with the book. Their function is to keep the audience awake and amused enough not to mind the thin story.

Its innovation, if innovation it be, is to have four musicians on stage, playing their instruments, acting as a sort of chorus and going through as many costume changes—from devils to santas—as leading ladies used to. Their effect is to emphasize the fragmentex nature of the show and make one long for the kind of big brassy band that swings behind the singers in "Bubbling Brown Sugar."

The British cast has contrasted characters so that it is possible to tell them apart—Richard Beckinsale is large and slow, Ben Cross is thin and quick, Deborah Fallender is short and Liz Robertson is tall. But they project little but a desire to please, and it is not enough, despite the felicities of Gene Saks's direction and Onna White's choreography.

At the Royal Court, Keith Hack directs Bertolt Brecht's "The Good Woman of Setzuan" in a heavy-handed expressionist style that is saved from turgidity by the passion of Janet Suzman as Shen Te, the prostitute who discovers that it is impossible to be good and survive in this world.

Oil drums and galvanized iron dominate the set and Brecht's gods, searching for one good person, are distinguished from the beggars of Setzuan only by the fact that they clump around balanced on tin cans.

This opening, with Kurt Weill-like music composed by Stephen Oliver, is highly effective, blending irony and compassion as the gods search for a night's lodging. The final scene, too, when the gods return, before being carried off to heaven in a chariot of corrugated-iron clouds, works splendidly.

But in between, the actors are too often engaged in attempting to alienate their audience, using aggressive direct address to make us feel guilt, an emotional reaction from Brecht's cooler analysis of an impossible situation, one that he asked his audience to help him resolve. What is to be done in a society where hardness of heart is rewarded and goodness goes to the wall? Where Shen Te can only survive by inventing a tough male cousin to protect her?

Janet Suzman's male impersonation, much dependent upon baggy trousers and a cane, is too Chaplinesque for comfort, but her Shen Te is a strong and moving performance, made more so by its directness in a production that puts the emphasis on grotesquerie.

Soviet Hit Parade Is Now Published

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP).—In a new concession to the world of pop music, the Soviet Union has begun publishing its first hit parade of the "top 10" Soviet and foreign pop songs.

The feature, called "Musical Parade," has started appearing monthly in Moskovsky Komsomolets, the newspaper of the Moscow Young Communist League. The paper is already popular among young people for another column, "Sound Track," which carries details of the Soviet and foreign music scene.

The first chart, published Saturday, lists the top foreign song as "Indian Summer" by French singer Joe Dassin. Others are "Souvenirs" by Greek singer Demis Russos, "Money, Money, Money" and "SOS" by the Swedish group Abba, "I Am Alone" by the Dutch "Teach-In," Elton John's "Goodbye, Yellow Brick Road" and "July Morning" by Uriah Heep.

Wildensteins To Sell Furniture

MONTE CARLO, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Wildenstein family collection of French period furniture will go under the auctioneer's hammer here Dec. 10 and 11, in "the most important sale of French furniture since the famous sales of the Hamilton Palace collection in June, 1822," the Sotheby Parke Bernet auction house has announced.

"It will far surpass in importance Sotheby's sales of Lady Baillie and Lord Rosebery's Mentmore collection, during which present world auction records were broken," a Sotheby's spokesman said.

The 180 pieces put up for sale include a pair of late Louis XIV ormolu-mounted Boulle commodes and a Louis XV ormolu-mounted marquetry corner cabinet by Dubois after a design by Nicolas Pineau.

Sotheby's said that the Wildenstein family was selling the furniture because it "had decided not to maintain their present large residences in New York, Geneva and London." The current head of the family is Daniel Wildenstein, head of the art firm that bears his name.



This soft, comfortable hooded coat is worn here with a cowl-necked sweater and a wool crepe skirt, all color coordinated. These three exclusive KNAP creations can be purchased separately at KNAP.

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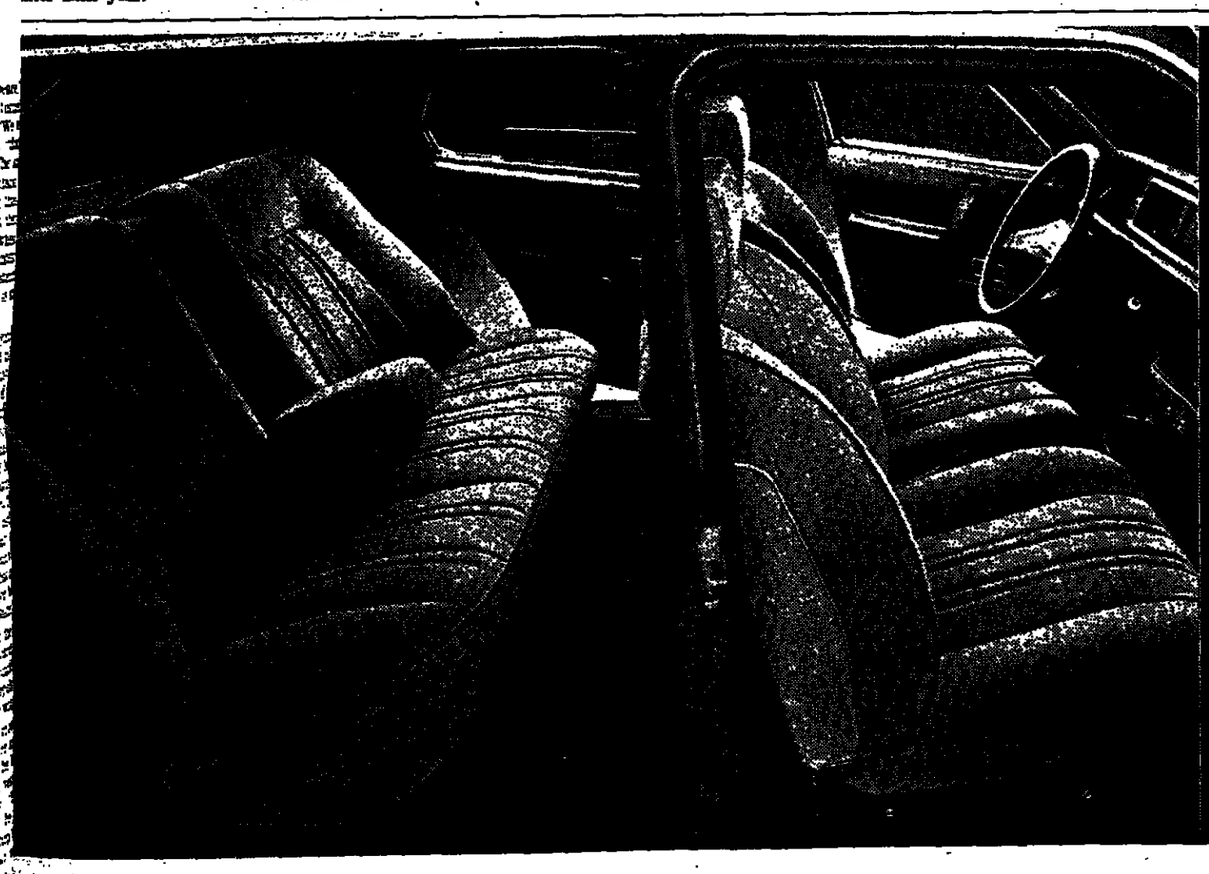
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Every inch of the passenger compartment of the new 132 has been padded and soundproofed. Noise and vibration are almost non-existent. The seats were redesigned and luxuriously upholstered. The sunvisors cleverly disappear into the roof. The windows are electric. Very simply, sitting in the new 132 is unlike the experience you've had in any Fiat before.

But we didn't merely build a unique passenger compartment. Around it we built a unique automobile.

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We'd suggest you see the interior of the new 132. Better yet, we'd suggest you see it from the driver's seat.

The upholstery will impress you. But the car will astound you.

FIAT

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 17

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39⅝	32¾	ACF 2	10	24	33	32½	33	+ ½
23¼	16⅞	AMF 1.24	8	24	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅝	12⅞	APL 1	6	24	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
50¾	36¾	ARA 1.45	10	9	38⅞	38	38	
22⅝	17¼	ASA .60		249	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅞	ATO .40	5	29	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
53	38⅝	AbbtLb 1.20	13	495	50½	49¼	49⅞	— ⅝
13⅝	9½	AcmeC .60	17	14	12	12	12	
13¼	11⅛	AdmEx 1.15e		29	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	AdmMl .15e	8	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Addrsg .10e		56	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅞	AetnaLf 1.60	6	293	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
16	10½	Aguirre		3	14½	14½	14½	
21½	15½	Ahmans .80	5	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
3⅞	2⅝	Aileen	58	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
35⅝	21	AirPrd .40	10	330	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
15½	11⅞	AirbFrt .70	12	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
34⅝	26¼	Airco 1.35	6	80	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
19⅛	14¼	Akzona 1.20	20	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	AlaGas 1.40	6	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
05	93	AlaP pf 9.44		z20	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
95	89½	AlaP pf 8.16		z5050	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝	— ¾
95¾	89½	AlaP pf 8.28		z100	91	90	90	— 1½
22	14⅞	Alaskin .66	8	56	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅛	Albany .80	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Alberto .36	14	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅜	Albertsn .80	9	16	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
29½	23⅛	AlcanAl 1.40	8	30	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd .96	5	30	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ¼
30¾	16⅞	AlconLb .32	25	4984	u39⅛	33½	33⅞	+ 9
8⅛	5⅝	Alexdr .40	7	18	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅛	11⅞	AllgCp .60a	6	13	14	14	14	
25⅛	16¼	AllgLd 1.28	9	24	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
43⅞	35⅝	AllgLd pf 3		6	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
22⅝	19⅝	AllgPw 1.68	9	91	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅜
18	12⅜	AllenGp .70	7	5	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
25⅞	20	Allergan .40	12	442	u28⅛	25⅝	27⅝	+ 3
51⅝	38⅜	AlldCh 1.80	9	124	42⅛	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	AlldMnt .72	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅝	10	AlldPd .60e		18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	19⅝	AlldStr 1.10	7	346	22⅛	22	22⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	AlldSup		28	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	23	AllisCh 1.10	5	124	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
19	12⅜	AlphPrt .72	4	39	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
59⅞	39⅝	Alcoa 1.80	8	311	42⅝	42	42½	
34½	24	AmlSug 2	8	8	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	36⅞	Amax 1.75	10	50	40⅛	39⅞	40	
59¼	42⅝	Amax pf 3		6	45	45	45	
32⅜	21⅞	AMBAC 1.28	9	75	30	29½	30	
14	10⅝	Amcord .80	7	41	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	17½	Amrce 1.20	6	7	20	20	20	
41¼	33¾	Amrc pf 2.60		2	39	39	39	+ ⅜
37⅝	29½	AHess .80b	6	41	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
82	65½	AHes pf 3.50		36	69½	69	69	— ¾
24	16	AAirFilt .64	8	27	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	AmAir	3	190	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5	2⅜	AmAir wt		25	3	2⅞	3	
22¾	20⅞	AAir pf 2.19		20	21⅛	21	21	
17⅛	13⅛	ABaker 1.20	6	38	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	42½	ABrnds 3.04	8	107	42½	d41⅜	41¾	— ¾
47⅛	37	ABdcst 1	7	482	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— 1⅛
41¾	37⅝	AmCan 2.50	7	x82	38⅜	38	38	
2¾	1⅜	ACentry		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	16	ACredt 1.16	5	18	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
29¾	25	ACyan 1.50	9	125	25⅞	25⅜	25¼	— ⅛
13¼	7⅞	AmDistl		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
27⅞	23¾	ADT .96	10	15	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
8½	6½	ADualVt		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14½	13¾	ADul pf .84a		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅝	23	AElPw 2.05	9	305	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	35	AmExp 1.40	11	298	36⅞	36	36	
15¼	12⅝	AFamily .50	6	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	AmFnSys	5	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
16	10¼	AFnSv pf		z510	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
25⅝	23½	AGIBd 1.96e		28	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
19	16½	AGnCv 1.32		22	17½	17⅛	17½	+
21¾	17¾	AGenIns .68	5	149	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
30	25⅞	AGIn pf 1.80		105	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
10⅛	8¾	AHeritLf .36	7	24	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
26⅝	16¼	AmHoist 1	6	52	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	24⅞	AHome 1.20	15	418	27⅝	27⅜	27½	
31	22	AmHosp .56	13	160	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	4½	AmInvst .24	8	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
17¼	10⅞	AMI .48	8	75	16	15⅞	15⅞	
15	8	AMedcp .50b	7	228	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅞	AmMotrs	6	49	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
47½	40	ANatR 2.80	7	37	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	AShip .60a	7	9	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
36⅛	25¼	ASland 1.70	8	46	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ¼
96¾	73¾	A Std pf 4.75		7	95	95	95	+ ¼
11	6¾	ASteril .30	14	91	8	7⅞	7⅞	
36⅝	28⅞	AmStrs 2.10	6	23	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
65⅝	60⅛	ATT 4.20	9	811	61⅛	60⅝	60⅞	
66⅞	63⅛	ATT pf 4		13	64	63⅝	63¾	— ⅛
51¾	48⅛	ATT pf 3.64		51	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼
52⅞	49⅛	ATT pf 3.74		4	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅝	AWatWk .76	5	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19¾	17½	AWat pf 1.43		z100	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
14⅞	13⅝	AWat pf 1.25		z100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
17½	13⅛	AWtr 5pf1.25		z160	14	14	14	— ¼
19⅛	15	Ameron 1	6	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
12½	9¾	AmesD .40	4	13	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35	27	Ametek 1.40	10	32	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
17¼	14⅞	Amfac 1	10	20	14⅝	d14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
18½	11½	AMIC .10	4	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	24⅛	AMPInc .48	16	45	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅞	Ampex	10	32	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2⅝	1½	AmrepCp		6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
26⅞	19⅛	Amstar 1.35	7	17	20½	20½	20½	— ½
8⅞	7⅛	Amst pf .68		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
59⅝	44	Amsted 2.20	9	6	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅜	Amtel .44	9	52	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	26½	AnchrH 1.50	7	26	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	AndClay 1	7	26	21	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
7½	5⅞	Angelica .24	7	24	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9¼	6½	Anixter .24	7	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅛	AnsulCo .53t		3	8	7⅞	8	
28¼	16¼	Apache .70	10	44	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
50¼	32⅝	ApcoOil	10	97	47¾	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	ApecoCp		20	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	ApldDig	13	119	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
44½	23⅞	ApldDig pf 1		9	33	32	33	+ 1⅛
17¼	13⅛	ArcataN .68	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15¼	ArchrD .20b	9	367	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
6¾	3½	ArcticEnl	11	199	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Arislar	27	82	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPSv 1.48	7	311	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
120	112½	ArlPpf 10.70		z370	115	114	115	+ 1
12	8⅜	ArkBest .52b	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
35½	28⅞	ArkLGs 1.80	9	53	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	ArlenRty		428	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Armada	6	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅝	22⅝	Armco 1.80	8	89	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
30¾	26⅜	(RM PF ⅛,⅛?		⅛?	⅛⅛⅛	26⅝	26⅜	
56½	51½	Armr pf4.75		z250	53½	53½	53½	— ½
27¼	17½	ArmstCk 1	10	58	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
34¾	21	ArmRu 1.20	3	23	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
19½	14⅜	Arvin .80	4	46	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅞	26¼	Arvin pf 2		11	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15	Asarco .80	8	109	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	
37⅜	29	AshOil 1.90	6	61	30½	30⅞	30⅛	— ¼
33⅝	24	AsdDG 1.50	9	18	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅝
16⅛	12⅛	Athlone .80	5	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	AtlcoMtg		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	21⅛	AtCyEl 1.62	9	29	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
61⅞	50	AtlRich 2	9	467	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	— ¼
53¼	49	AtlRc pf 3.75		z1000	51	51	51	+ ½
74¾	61	AtlRc pf 2.80		26	62¾	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
29½	17	AtlasCp	7	24	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
30½	21½	AutoDta .40	16	11	25	24¾	24⅞	— ¼
12⅝	7⅛	Automtn .40	8	56	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	AvcoCp	3	94	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1¼	¼	AvcoCp wt		46	9-32	¼	¼	
49⅛		Avco pf 3.20		2	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	16	Avery .44	10	52	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	Avnet .70	6	52	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
52⅛	43½	Avon 2.20	15	1063	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅞

B - C

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅝	1⅜	BT Mtg		6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
60⅝	22¼	BabkW 1.58a	13	93	55⅛	55½	55⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Bache .40	10	15	6	6	6	— ⅛
13½		BakerIn .36	6	63	9¼	9	9	
53⅛	42½	BakrIntl .64	11	67	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	BallCp 1	7	14	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
29½	17	BallyMf .10	13	164	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—
23½	24½	BalIGE 2.16	10	58	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
56	53⅛	Balt pfB 4.50		z100	54	54	54	1½
25	15⅛	BANCal .60	12	19	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	11⅞	Bandag .40	8	61	11⅝	d11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
22	11⅛	BangPnt .50	5	86	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
38	21⅛	BanL pf 2		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
33	32	BnkNY 2.32	6	x18	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
15⅞	13⅛	BkodVa .88	11	34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅛	BankAm .94	9	254	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
42	35⅛	BankTr 3	7	76	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅝
27⅞	27⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		9	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
38⅝	31⅛	Barber 1.60	11	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	BardCR .28	10	69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp .90	7	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	
20⅝	14⅛	BasicInc 1	6	63	19	18⅞	18⅞	
42	26¾	BatesMf .80	34	12	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
37½	24	BauschL 1	9	18	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	28¼	BaxtTrv .30	16	207	35⅝	35	35	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	BayColP		8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	21	BaySlG 1.95	6	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
6½	4¾	BaykCig .24	26	61	u6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ¼
22⅜	25¼	Bearing .60	10	9	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
28⅝	22¾	BeatFds .96	11	103	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
32	22½	Beckmn .32	15	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	25½	BectnD .60	13	89	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	19⅞	BeechA 1.10b	9	x5	32⅛	27¼	28⅛	— ¼
9⅝	5⅜	Beker		151	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23¼	BelcoP 1	6	16	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	20⅛	Belden 1.32	6	5	20⅜	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6⅛	BeldnH .36b	8	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
23	17¾	BellHow .84	19	57	18	17¾	17⅞	
6¼	4⅜	BellInd .09a	4	x15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
53⅛	45⅛	BellCd 4.08	8	12	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ¼
23½	18⅞	Bemis 1.20	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
47	36	Bendix 2	7	28	36¾	35½	36½	
27	21	BenfCp 1.60	7	227	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
63⅛	47½	Benef pf 4.30		146	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
50	25½	Benef pf 2.50		z100	29	28⅞	28⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	BnfStM		13	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	BengtB .03e	15	402	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	BerkeyP	10	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
40⅝	18½	BethStl 1	9	1640	18¾	18½	18⅝	
34⅝	27⅞	BigThr .40b	14	55	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
20⅝	14⅜	BlackDr .48	14	102	15¼	15	15⅛	
19½	11⅛	BlairJn 1	5	13	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21¾	15	BlissL 1b	7	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
24⅛	13	BlockH 1.25	11	176	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
31⅝	20	BlueB 1.28	4	185	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Bluebrd .20	5	5	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
5⅛	3	BobbieBr		9	4⅝	4½	4½	
29⅝	23½	Boeing 1	7	295	25⅞	25⅛	25½	— ¼
33¾	24⅛	BoiseC 1.10	7	129	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅜	BkMnth 1.20	12	9	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
36⅜	31⅛	Borden 1.56	8	137	31⅝	d31	31⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	25¼	BorgW 1.80	6	x25	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
5	3¼	Bormans	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅝	BosEd 2.44	11	53	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
102½	92	BosE pf 8.88		z70	97	97	97	— ½
13½	12	BosE pr 1.17		45	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅞	BosE pr 1.46		5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
11⅝	8⅞	BraniH .30	5	268	9⅛	8⅞	9	
41⅜	27¼	BraunC .60	6	21	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23½	BrigSt .92a	11	44	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	28⅜	BristM 1.10	12	791	33⅛	32½	31⅞	— ⅜
44	37¾	BristM pf 2		50	38½	d37	38⅛	— 2½
16⅛	13⅜	BritPet .33e	13	760	15⅜	15½	15⅝	
35⅝	26⅛	BrkwGl 1.40	6	64	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜
5½	3⅜	CLC .24	6	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
22⅛	19½	BkyUG 1.80	7	18	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
28¼	26	BkUG pf2.47		6	27¼	27¼	27¼	
10⅛	8⅜	BwnShp .30	9	16	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
10⅛	8	Brown .30	8	1	8½	8⅛	8½	
23½	19¼	BwnGp 1.40	7	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
11	7½	BwnFer .40	9	52	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Brnswk .60	5	125	11⅞	11⅞	11½	
27¼	18½	BrushW 1	6	11	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	BucyEr .64	9	504	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅜
23	18½	BuddCo. 1.60	4	93	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ½
6⅞	5⅞	BudCa pf .60		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Budget .24b	5	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
41¼	25⅛	BuffFo 1.40a	5	6	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅞	Bulova		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	11¼	BundyCp .88	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
23¼	20½	BunkHil 1.86		11	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
12⅛	8	BunkRa	7	33	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
20⅝	15⅝	BnkR pf1.50		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
30	22⅜	BurlInd 1.40	7	130	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	
53	41	BurlNo 1.60	5	102	42½	41	41	— 1
51¼	45⅝	BrlNo pf2.85		9	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
20½	16⅞	Burndy .66	10	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
91¾	54½	Burrghs 1	13	162	66⅛	65⅜	65⅞	— ⅞
23½	14¼	Buttes .16e	5	37	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
62¼	48⅝	CBS 2	8	388	48⅞	d48½	48½	— ¼
9½	3⅞	CCI	6	53	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	CCI wt		5	7	7	7	
7⅜	4½	CI Rlty		62	7⅝	7½	7½	
40¼	31⅜	CIT 2.40	9	53	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅜	CMI Inv	5	54	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
9¼	6½	CNAFn	7	122	6⅞	6⅝	6⅜	— ⅛
16	12⅝	CNA pf 1.10		116	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	12	CNAI 1.08a		49	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
55⅛	44½	CPC 2.50	10	56	52⅝	52¼	52½	— ¼

Because of a computer failure, the New York and American Stock Quotations are the 3 o'clock listings.

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21½	15	CTS .70	6	55	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
49⅝	37⅛	CabotC 1.60	5	11	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Cadence	5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4	Caesars	7	113	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
20½	18	CalPUl 1.64	10	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
18	12⅞	Callhn .35b	21	18	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	CamerB	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	34⅝	CamSp 1.48	11	47	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	CampT .88	7	11	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
18½	15⅝	CdnPac .93e	5	113	15⅛	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	8	CanalR .64	32	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
57	44⅛	CapCitis .20	10	12	49	48⅝	49	+ ½
25	19½	CapHold .60	10	121	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
40⅝	32	Carbor 1.24	8	8	34¼	34	34	— ⅜
3¼	2¼	CarlingO	75	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25	15⅞	Carlisle 1	6	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
78½	62½	CaroCO 5		2530	65	64½	64½	— 1
7⅝	5⅝	CaroFrg .30	7	x19	7	6⅞	7	
25⅝	21⅛	CaroPw 1.72	8	114	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	
31	29	CarP pf 2.67		9	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
20	17⅜	CarTec 1.20	6	41	19	18½	18⅞	
20¼	13⅞	CarrCp .80	7	87	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
24⅝	19½	CarsPir 1.20a	5	7	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
22	16⅝	CartHaw 1	9	8	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
38	32	CartHw pf 2		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
9⅛	6¼	CartWall .40	10	453u	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	CascNG .50r	8	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
16½	14½	CastlCk .80b	8	35	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
59⅛	48¾	CatrpTr 1.80	12	270	53⅝	53	53½	+ ½
17⅝	11⅛	CecoCp .72	23	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
53	40⅛	Celanse 2.80	12	22	43½	42⅞	43½	+ ½
54	51	Celan pf 4.50		2	52	52	52	— ½
5	2	Cenco		306	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	10½	Centex .16	9	101	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	CenSoW 1.26	9	390	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22½	19⅝	CenHud 1.88	8	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅝	CenIlLt 1.40	10	48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
56	50	CnIlLt pf 4.50		z140	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
32¾	29½	CnIlLt pf2.87		z440	31	31	31	
30½	28⅛	CnIlLt pf2.62		z200	29	29	29	
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS 1.28	10	58	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
29⅛	23⅛	CenLaE 1.40	9	15	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	15½	CeMPw 1.40	9	35	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
15¼	12¼	CenSoya .70	15	19	12½	12¼	12⅜	
27¼	23⅜	CenTel 1.50	9	162	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	21	CentrDat 1	10	39	21⅛	d20¼	20¼	— ⅛
28¼	19⅝	Crt-teed .70	7	29	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	CessAir 1.20	7	63	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	17⅜	Chmpln 1.10	6	277	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
27½	18¾	Chml pf 1.20		38	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅜	ChamSp .68	9	61	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
5	3⅜	ChartCo .16	6	34	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32¼	27⅞	ChrtNY 2.12	6	18	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
10	8⅛	ChasFd .70e		36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.20	8	291	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅞	ChaseT		49	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Chelsea .40	11	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
50½	28	Chemin 1.50	27	56	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	39⅝	ChmNY 3	6	28	40½	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	23	ChNY pf1.87		14	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	25¼	ChesVa 1.36	6	x26	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
26⅞	20¼	ChesePn .84	12	221	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	— ¼
43⅛	33½	Chessie 2.32	9	144	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
64	51⅝	ChiBrl 1.80	8	10	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	ChiMlw		18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
16½	11	ChiMlw pf		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	ChiPNET 2	19	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	ChkFull		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10	4⅝	ChrisCft	5	157	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	12½	ChrCft pf1.40		9	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
17⅝	14½	Chromal 1	8	44	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
75	61	Chroma pf 5		2	63¾	63⅛	63⅛	
22	14⅝	Chrysler 1	3	250	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	28⅛	ChurCh .40	10	153	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
29	23¼	CinBell 1.92	9	11	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	20¾	CinnGE 1.84	8	47	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
112	105¼	CinG pf 9.52		z40	106	105	106	— 1½
41½	34¼	CinMil 1.40	8	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
34	22	Citicrp 1.06	7	1120	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅞
63	50⅜	CitiesSv 3	6	107	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅞
16⅛	12⅛	CityInv .80	6	644	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
½	1-16	CityInv wt		29	3-32	3-32	3-32	
28¼	24	CityIn pf 2		157	24¼	24	24	— ¼
12⅛	11¼	CityIn pf 1.10		4	11½	11½	11½	
43¼	33	ClarkE 1.80	6	35	33	d32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	12¼	ClarkOil .50	8	17	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
71	50⅛	ClvCl 1.80g	8	5	50⅞	50½	50½	— ¼
35⅛	32	ClevEl 2.64	7	x170	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
95	87	ClvEl pf 7.36		z20	92	92	92	— 1
130½	123½	ClvEl pf 12		z20	128	128	128	+ 1½
14⅝	9⅝	Clevepk .60	7	40	9½	9⅛	9¼	
14⅝	10⅛	Clorox .60	9	119	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
11¼	8⅞	CluetPea .50	5	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅜	CluetP pf 1		14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅝	13⅛	CstlGs .30	6	267	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
30	22⅛	CstlG pf1.83		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
26⅞	17⅝	CstlG pf1.19		4	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅛	CocaBtl .40	12	1453	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ½
40⅞	35⅞	CocaCol 1.54	15	214	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	
20⅝	14¾	ColdwBk .72	6	17	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼
12⅞	9¾	ColeNat .60	5	33	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Coleco	8	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	ColgPal 1	11	335	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅜
13	10	CollAlk .64	7	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11½	7⅛	CollinF .24	6	32	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
34⅞	24½	ColPenn 1	9	150	30⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— 1⅜
24⅛	19	ColnSt 1.45	7	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
59⅛	41	Coltind 2.50	6	75	43½	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
84	59½	Colt pf 4.25		3	63¼	63	63	
32¾	28	ColGas 2.24	8	102	30⅛	30	30	
19⅝	7⅛	ColuPict	5	287	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
28½	25⅛	ColSOh 2.32	7	67	27⅛	26⅞	27	
116	110	CSO pf 10.52		z30	112	112	112	+ ⅛
25	19	CombC 15e	8	17	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	33¼	CmbEn 1.60	10	42	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
22½	17½	CmbEq .10b	13	81	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
32¼	28½	CmwE 2.40	9	144	30	29⅝	29⅝	—
23	19⅞	CwE pf 1.42		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	21⅞	CwE pf 1.90		5	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
28½	27	CwE pf 2.37		3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
33½	30½	CwE pf 2.87		6	31½	31¼	31⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	CommwOil		22	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	10¼	ComO pf1.72		9	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
37⅝	28⅞	Comsat 1	8	466	30	d28⅝	28⅜	— 3
42¾	31	Compgr .28	9	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CompScl	9	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11⅝	ConAgr 1	5	10	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	21¼	ConeMl 1.40	4	13	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
18⅛	13¼	Congolm .60	7	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM 1.60	14	78	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	20¼	Conrac .80	6	9	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	ConEd 2	5	256	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ¼
80½	71⅛	ConE pf 6		8	75¼	74⅞	75⅛	
54⅝	49	ConE pf 4.65		z200	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
56⅝	52¼	ConE pf 5		2	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	+ ¼
27	22⅞	ConFds 1.40	8	102	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
71½	63	ConF pf 4.50		4	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	
26½	21½	ConFrgt .90	7	14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	34⅝	ConNG 2.50	7	59	44	43⅞	43⅞	—
122½	115	CnG pf 10.96		z20	118½	118½	118½	— ½
25⅞	20⅞	ConsPw 2.12	6	x431	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
53	47½	CnPw pf4.50		z630	51	50	50	— ½
90⅞	79½	CnPw pf7.72		z120	85¼	85	85	— ⅜
90⅝	80½	CnPw pf7.76		z270	85	85	85	— 2¼
89¼	80	CnPw pf7.68		z10	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
27⅞	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		7	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
9	6	ContAir	6	76	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	ContCop		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
59¼	47¾	ContlCp 3	8	125	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	31¼	CntlGrp 2	7	49	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
27	25⅛	CntGp pr 2		46	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
29⅝	25⅝	ContIll 1.32	7	65	26	26	26	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	ContIIP 1.28	23	27	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	ContIRlt		34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38	27⅝	Cont Oil 1.40	7	855	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
17⅞	14⅞	ContTel 1.16	9	83	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
26⅝	19⅝	CtlData .15	7	74	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
52⅛	46½	CnDt pf 4.50		z470	49	48⅞	49	
22	18⅝	Conwd 1.20	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	CookUn .19t	10	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
49½	38⅞	Coopln 1.08	10	11	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	
14½	9⅞	CoopLab .20	12	154	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	12½	CoopTR .70	2	247	12⅝	d12	12	— ⅝
19½	16⅞	CopT pf 1.25		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅝	17	Copeind .68	7	28	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24	20	Coppwd 1.20	3	7	20	d19¾	19¾	— ½
4⅞	3	Cordura .20	8	63	3⅛	d2⅞	3	
71½	59⅝	CornG 1.52	12	86	60⅞	59⅜	60	+ ⅜
19¼	15⅞	CorrBlk .80	10	38	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
2	1	Cousins		7	1½	1½	1½	
33⅝	25½	CoxBdct .65	8	4	27	26⅜	27	
15⅝	10¼	Craig .40	3	37	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
36	25⅛	Crane 1.40	7	16	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	4⅜	CredtF .32	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
29	24	CrockN 1.66	6	345	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
47⅛	41½	CrockN pf 3		1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
16⅛	13⅞	CrompK .90	6	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
32½	27¾	CrouHl 1	10	56	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
24⅛	19⅝	CrwnCk	8	271	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	32	CrwZel 1.90	8	88	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	26¼	CrumF 1.56	6	50	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Culbro 1.32	6	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅝	Culligan .48	8	90	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	—
58½	39	CumEn 1.68	4	79	40½	39½	39½	— ⅞
9½	8	CunnDrg .25	11	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅞	11⅞	CurrInc 1.08	5	7	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
24⅞	16⅛	CurtNol .80	9	16	u25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	15	CurtW .60	6	74	15	d14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	27¾	CutlerH 1.40	8	68	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
25¾	15⅞	Cyprus 1.40	21	54	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜

D

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅝	6¼	DPF	7	18	8½	8¼	8½	
8½	5	Damon .20	75	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	8¼	DanRiv .64	5	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	22	DanaCp 1.20	7	175	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
39	30¼	DartInd 1	8	21	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
41⅝	33⅛	Dart pf 2		3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
52	34	DataGen	17	91	43⅛	42½	43	+ ⅜
32½	17½	Datapnt	11	58	28	27¾	27¾	
42½	29½	DaytHd 1.40	9	11	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
22⅝	18⅛	DaytPL 1.65	9	120	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ¼
88	81	DPL pf 7.37		z100	84	83½	83½	— 1½
33½	24⅝	Deere 1.20	6	243	25	24¾	24⅞	
29⅝	25	DelMon 1.60	6	38	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
15	13	DelmP 1.20	10	68	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
39⅝	30	DeltaAir .70	7	34	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Deltec	18	41	10⅛	10½	10½	— ¼
7⅛	4⅞	Deltona		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
29¼	23	DenMt 1.24	6	13	26½	26¼	26⅜	
23⅛	18⅝	Dennys .60	11	83	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
33⅝	19	Dentsply .80	10	52	18⅝	d18¼	18¼	— ⅜
20¼	22½	DeSoto .80	7	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18	15⅛	DetEd 1.45	8	185	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
74⅝	63½	DetE pf 5.50		10	72	70	70	— 2
85½	76	DetE pf 7.45		z40	81	81	81	— 1
29⅝	27⅛	XETE pf 2.75		3	28½	28⅝	28⅛	+ ¼
33⅛	27⅝	DE pfB 2.75		20	28¼	28	28	
30	22⅜	Dexter 1	8	18	24⅛	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
17⅛	14⅝	DialCp 1	7	20	16	15½	16	+ ⅝
39⅝	32⅛	Diamini 2.20	9	47	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	17	DiaM	8	9	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
38	27½	DiamS 1.13	7	250	28½	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		12	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	DickAB .20	8	38	8¼	8	8⅛	—
13⅝	10	Dictaph .64	7	15	10⅛	10	10⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Diebold .50	14	16	10⅜	10½	10½	—
54	35⅝	DigitalEq	15	1362	43⅝	42⅜	43	
12⅝	7½	Billingm .52	6	73	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	30	Dillon 1.20b	12	13	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	
47⅛	32⅛	Disney .16b	15	200	37	35⅛	35⅞	—
2	1	DivrsIdIn		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	13-16	DivrsMtg		47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅝	11	DrPepr .55	18	1085	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
60	47½	DomeM .80	16	148	u61	60	60	
4½	2⅜	DonLJ .14	14	28	3	3	3	— ⅛
25⅛	22	Donnly .75	9	55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	DorOliv .32	5	10	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
16	10⅛	Dorsey .50	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
43½	34⅝	Dover 1.20	10	204	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
43½	28¾	Dow Ch 1.20	9	995	28	d28⅛	28⅛	—
34⅝	29½	DowJn 1.16	12	14	29⅝	d29⅛	29⅛	—
33	22⅝	Dravo 1.05	9	15	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—
47⅝	37⅜	Dresser .88	9	285	41	40½	40½	—
18¼	16⅝	Dr exB 1.44		47	17¼	17	17	—
10	7⅜	Dreyfs .55e	8	38	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
135	105¼	duPont 5	11	392	110⅝	109½	109⅞	—
65¾	62½	duPnt pf4.50		23	64¼	62½	62½	—
23½	19⅝	DukeP 1.60	8	62	21¾	21½	21⅝	+
31¾	29	Duke pf 2.69		17	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	
31½	25⅛	DunBr 1.24	15	83	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
21¼	19¼	DuqLSg 1.72	9	43	19⅜	19⅜	19½	
25½	23	Duq pf 2		z100	24	24	24	
28	25	Duq pf 2.31		z200	26¼	26¼	26¼	
31	26	Duq pf 2.75		z590	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—
91⅛	84½	Duq pf 7.20		z20	87	85½	85½	— 2½
13⅞	10¼	DutvhB .14	11	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Dymo .44	7	x2	12	12	12	+ ⅛

E

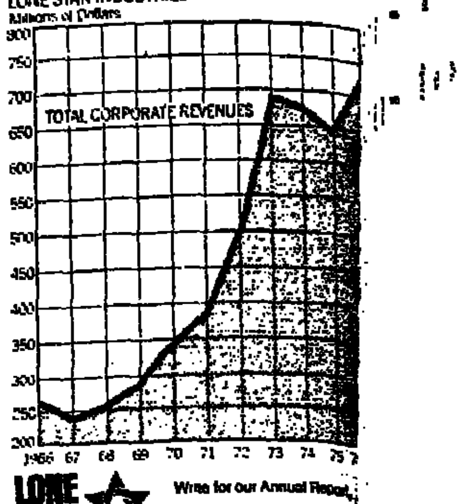
— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21⅛	16⅛	EG&G .36	11	32	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	EMI 1.07e	7	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅛	26⅛	E Sys 1.20	6	2	27⅛	27¼	27¼	—
28	17¾	EagleP .68	8	53	18½	18¼	18¼	
25	17⅛	EascoCp .90	10	44	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	EastAir	4	122	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	17⅞	EastGF .80	9	88	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
19⅛	16⅞	EastUtl 1.60	12	3	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
86¾	55⅝	EsKod 1.60a	14	1103	58⅝	57	57⅝	— 1
45⅝	35½	Eaton 2	7	23	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	
27⅝	21⅝	Echlin .60	12	17	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅝	20⅝	EckrdJk .48	12	40	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
65	53⅛	EdisBr 2.20	8	10	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	12	Edwrd .60a	4	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	487	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
3⅛	1⅛	ElecAssc		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20¼	15⅝	EDS .72	12	43	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	ElMeMg	6	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29	17⅝	Elgin 1a	5	85	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅝	Elxlr	4	40	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
31⅛	22½	Eltra 1.16	6	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
35	31⅛	EmerEl 1	14	49	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	32¾	Emery 1.50	17	45	38⅛	37⅞	38	— ⅛
19¾	10	EmeryIn .50	22	236	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
40	32⅝	Emhart 1.80	6	21	35	34⅞	35	
mk	44	Emht pf 2.10		5	45	45	45	
17⅛	15	EmpDE 1.35	9	16	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
6½	5⅛	EmpD pf .50		z80	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11½	10	EmpD pf .92		z103	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31¾	18¼	EmpGas .40	8	526	31⅛	28	28⅛	— 3⅛
35⅞	25	EngMC 1.20	7	165	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
33⅝	27¼	Ensrch 1.80	8	21	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
26	21½	Entex 1.20	7	17	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
42⅝	31¼	Envrtec .92	8	31	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ¼
30¼	25⅝	Equifax 2a	8	11	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Equimk .88	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
39	35⅛	EqutGs 2.84	6	14	36⅛	36½	36½	—
26⅝	22⅝	EqtLf 2.28	13	33	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	29½	Esmrk 1.84	8	7	30⅛	30	30	
12⅛	8⅛	Esquire .32	10	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	EssexCh .50	6	31	10	9⅞	10	
8⅛	6⅛	Estrlin .25	7	16	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
45¼	38⅞	Ethyl x.70	5	95	39½	d38⅛	39⅛	—
59⅛	51	Ethyl pf 2.40		7	50⅛	d50⅛	50⅛	—
15½	11⅛	EvansP .60	6	119	15⅛	15	15	—
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf 1.40		11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—
29⅝	23⅝	ExCelO 1.40	7	12	25	25	25⅛	—
21⅝	19⅝	Excisr 1.73e		11	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—
55¾	45⅛	Exxon 3	8	931	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅛

F

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39	33	FMC pf 2.25		1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
11⅞	7⅝	Fabrge .40	9	76	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4¾	FabriCtr .20	6	1	5	5	5	
8	5¼	FacetEnt	15	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41⅛	21½	FairCm .80	9	37	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9⅛	FairIn .40	10	18	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	FairmtF .76	8	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30¼	22¼	FalconS	15	693	u33	30⅝	32⅛	+ 2¼
11½	8⅝	FrWstFn	5	50	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	FarahMf		23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Fedders		142	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
32½	24	FedCo 1.80	9	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
26⅛	21⅝	FdMog 1.60	5	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
17½	15¼	FedNMt 1	5	79	15½	15⅜	15½	
19⅛	12⅛	FedPB .90	6	41	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
23	16⅛	NPap pf 1.20		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
21½	13½	FdSignl .80	9	8	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
49⅛	33	FedDSt 1.45	11	107	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
34⅛	23	Ferro 1.44	9	53	28	d27⅜	27⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	8	Fibrebd		15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅝	6	FidFin .30	4	52	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	31½	FidUnl 2.40	7	2	31½	31⅜	31⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19	Fidcrst 1.40	7	52	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Filtrol	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22	16¼	FinSanB .72	4	18	19⅝	19	19	
26	17	FinlFed .80	4	49	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	15⅞	Firestn 1.10	9	370	15⅝	d15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	15½	FtChrt .60	5	105	16¼	16	16	
22⅞	17⅝	FstChic 1	7	40	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	23⅝	FtBnTx 1.12	8	20	33	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
43⅛	37⅛	FtInBn 1.40	10	6	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	
17	9⅛	FsMiss .36	6	43	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
30⅛	26	FstNBo 1.88	7	48	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
26⅝	23⅛	FtNStBn 2	8	9	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	FstPa 1.32	8	37	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	FtVaBk .45	8	19	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	FishFds .60	5	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
14⅝	11½	FishrScl .36	6	32	13	13	13	
19⅞	9⅝	FleetEnt .48	8	230	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Fleming .80	8	49	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	FlexIV .60	8	62	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅛	Flintkot 1.16	12	30	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
40¾	30	Flint pf 2.25		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
26	20	FlaGas 1.20	7	72	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
40⅛	23⅛	FlaECst	15	1	37	37	37	
28⅝	21⅛	FlaPL 1.76	11	151	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
34⅛	28⅝	FlaPow 2.28	7	23	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
24½	17¾	FlaStl 1.20	17	7	18	18	18	
43⅛	33¼	FluorCp 1	8	95	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	5⅛	FdFair .20	7	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	FooteCB 1.20	8	13	17⅞	17½	17½	
47⅝	41	FordM 3.20	4	567	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	
19⅛	15	ForMcK 1.10	6	65	17⅛	17	17	⅜
15⅜	14⅝	FtDear 1.24		14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28¼	32⅝	FtHowP .83	10	73	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅛	FosWh .85	10	84	27	26⅝	26⅞	
12	10⅛	Fotomat .40	8	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
54	42⅛	Foxbro 1.20	8	4	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
29½	8	FrankM .74	4	102	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅝	FrpMin 1.60	9	138	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	7½	Frigtrn .10e	14	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
31⅝	26	Fruehf 2	6	47	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
13	8⅛	Fuqua .36	5	52	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛

G

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅝	9⅛	GAF .60		91	9⅞	9½	9½	—
13⅝	9⅛	GAF .60		91	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜



IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME.

Our revenues have tripled in the last years. Both revenues and earnings hit all-time high in 1976.

LONE STAR INDUSTRIES — Write for our Annual Report. One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830, U.S.A.

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
19⅝	15⅜	GAF pf 1.20		7	15⅞	15⅜
36⅛	25⅞	GATX 1.80	11	28	27	26¾
10¼	7⅜	GCA .10e	10	25	7⅜	7⅜
6⅝	4⅝	GDV	5	2	4⅞	4⅞
39¼	22½	GamSk 1.40	9	23	23⅝	23⅜
40¾	32⅝	Gannett 1.20	15	24	36¼	36
13	8¼	GapStr .24	6	74	9⅝	9½
22⅞	14½	GardDn .76	13	40	15	14⅝
15¾	13⅞	Garfink 1.04	6	13	14⅞	14⅝
15⅝	12½	GasSvc 1.20	8	3	14⅝	14⅝
11⅝	6¼	Gatewy .45e	4	9	9½	9⅜
38⅛	22	Gearhrt .36	12	x39	35⅝	35¼
21⅝	16⅝	Gelvo .46a	8	20	19½	19⅜
19⅝	16⅞	GemCa		13	16⅞	d16
12½	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e		2	10	10
69¾	52¾	GnAmO 1b	14	14	54⅝	54½
14⅛	10⅝	GnBcsh .80	6	2	11⅝	11⅝
14¾	10⅝	GnCable .82	9	86	12⅝	12½
27⅝	20½	GCInma .88	8	9	26	25⅝
61¾	47	GenDyn	5	73	48½	47¾
57½	47⅞	GenEl 2.20	11	735	50⅝	49¾
36½	29	GnFds 1.64	9	470	30⅝	30
26⅛	21⅝	GnGth 1.42e	19	5	23	22⅝
13⅛	9½	GenHost .60	3	3	9⅝	9⅝
23⅛	17¼	GenInst .40b	8	60	18½	17⅝
20⅝	12⅞	GenMed .40	7	x28	14⅛	13⅝
34⅞	26¼	GnMills 1	11	109	28½	28⅝
78½	64⅝	GnMot 6.55e	6	1307	70	69½
73¼	69⅛	GMot pf 5		2	70⅝	70¼
10½	6¼	GenPort	45	119	9⅞	9⅝
21⅜	18	GPU 1.76	8	122	20⅝	20⅜
28⅝	22¾	GnSignl .68	11	122	24½	24⅛
8⅛	5⅛	GenSteel .29t	5	10	5⅞	5⅞
33½	28½	GTelEl 2.24	8	335	31⅝	31⅝
36⅝	31	GTE pf 2.50		1	34	34⅛
29⅝	27½	GTE pf 2.48		12	28½	28⅜
29⅞	21¾	GTire 1.20b	4	59	22⅝	22⅜
6¾	3⅜	Genesco		100	3⅞	3⅝
37½	29½	GenuPts .90	14	2	31⅝	31⅝
33½	20¼	GaPac .80b	11	167	26⅝	26⅜
27⅝	26¼	GaPw pf2.52		1	27⅝	27¼
30¾	28½	GaPw pf2.75		11	29⅝	29
89¾	82½	GaPw pf7.72		z100	85½	85½
29⅝	24⅝	Gerber 1.40	11	46	27½	27⅜
312	164	Getty 3.10e	11	28	166½	165
10⅝	8⅛	GiantPC .60	38	13	8⅝	8¼
13⅝	8¾	GibrlFn .10r	4	87	10⅞	10⅝
12⅞	8¾	GldLew .50	8	23	9⅞	9⅝
16¼	13½	GiffdHill .80	6	21	15	14⅝
30½	25⅛	Gillette 1.50	10	485	25⅞	25⅝
9⅞	6⅝	GinosInc	12	53	8⅛	7⅞
14	10½	GleasW .52	8	11	12	12
12⅝	7	GlobMar		17	8⅝	8⅝
44¾	24⅝	GlobeU 1.60a	6	174	41	39⅝
20⅞	16⅝	GldWFn .24	3	9	17⅞	17⅝
20⅞	7⅛	GoldW pf .78		50	17⅞	17⅞
23⅝	19½	Goodrh 1.32	7	141	20	19⅝
23⅞	18⅛	Goodyr 1.30	7	662	18⅛	d18
15⅝	11⅝	GordJw .40	6	1	14⅞	14⅞
35½	27¼	Gould 1.36	8	108	29¾	29⅝
34⅝	27¾	Gould pf1.35		6	29	28⅝
31⅝	26¼	Grace 1.80	8	144	27⅛	26¾
31¼	26½	Graingr .56	13	236	27	26¾
15⅞	13	Granitvl .90	5	25	14¼	14
20	16⅞	GrayDr 1	5	5	18⅝	18⅛
14¾	7½	GtAtPc .10e	19	90	7⅝	7⅝
48½	22⅞	GtLkD 1.40	6	2	46¾	46⅝
29⅞	19¼	GtNoIr 1.50e	19	10	25⅞	25⅝
32¾	24⅝	GtNoNk 1.10	7	62	24⅞	24⅝
25⅝	20	GtWFin .70	5	56	21⅝	21½
27⅝	17⅛	GtWstUld	6	1	21½	21½
23⅛	8¼	GtWn pf 1.88		2	19⅝	18½
22⅝	16⅝	GrGiant 1.08	15	8	18⅛	17⅞
15⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	106	13⅛	13
2⅛	⅞	Greyhnd wt		20	⅞	⅞
10¾	8½	GrowC .40b	6	19	8¾	8⅝
22½	16⅝	Grumm 1	4	200	17½	17
18⅝	14⅝	Guardin .32	8	10	16	16
18⅝	11⅛	GlfWstn .66	3	167	11⅝	11⅝
3⅝	1-16	GlfW wt		71	9-128	1-16
40¼	31	GlfW pf 2.50		3	31⅝	31½
3¼	1⅞	GMR Pr		15	2¼	2⅛
30⅞	26⅝	GulfOil 1.90	7	534	28¼	27¾
20¾	13½	GulfRes 1	7	70	13¾	13⅝
25	19½	GulfR pf1.60		17	19¾	19⅝
14⅞	12⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	100	13	13⅛
58½	52	GlfSU pf4.40		z50	55½	55½
15⅛	10¾	GulfUtd .68	12	74	14	13¾
8¼	4½	Gulton .20	9	16	6⅝	6⅝

H

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
3¾	2⅝	HMW		12	3⅝	3¼
22½	17	HallFB .88	12	27	21⅝	21⅜
23	18¼	HallPrt .80a	6	2	19½	18½
67½	54½	Hallibrt 1	11	125	60¼	60⅛
25¼	17⅝	HamrP 1.30	7	37	17⅝	d17¼
16½	16⅝	HanJS 1.49e		28	17⅝	17⅝
23¾	20¾	HanJI 1.88a		x14	21¾	21⅝
10½	4½	Hndlmn .40	9	62	9½	9⅛
23⅞	19⅝	HandyH .80	8	106	23⅞	23⅝
29	22½	Hanes 1.36	6	33	26½	26⅛
54⅝	37	Hanna 1.80	6	16	38	37⅝
34⅞	29	HarBrJ 1.44	9	5	32	31⅝
14	8	Hardees .16	7	73	12¾	12⅝
24⅛	15¼	Harnisht 1	6	95	15¾	15⅝
39⅝	30⅛	HarrBk 1.66	6	33	30⅝	d29⅝
39	28	Harris 1	12	196	38¼	38
14½	11¾	HartSM .72	7	5	12	12
33⅝	25¾	HarteHk .75	11	10	30⅞	30⅝
18⅝	17	HattSe 1.44a	12	7	18	17⅞

(Continued on Page 10.)

Mitsui Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.

(Mitsui Fudosan Kabushiki Kaisha)

US $ 20,000,000
6 % Convertible Bonds due 1992

Crédit Lyonnais **Nomura Europe N.V.**

Chase Manhattan Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder Peabody International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Hambro-Mitsui Limited

ABU DHABI INVESTMENT COMPANY — ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.) — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A.E. AMES & CO. LIMITED — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ARAB FINANCE COMPANY
ASSOCIATED JAPANESE BANK (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED — BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS INCORPORATED
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANK MEES EN HOPE N.V.
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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. Luxembourg — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERGEN BANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
W.I. CARR, SONS & CO., London — CAZENOVE & CO. (OVERSEAS) — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP — COMPAGNIE MONEGASQUE DE BANQUE — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS HONGKONG (FINANCE) LTD.
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS
DBS - DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK- — THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE LIMITED
DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S. — DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS LIMITED
DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED
FIRST CHICAGO LIMITED — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — HAMBROS BANK LIMITED — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK-GIROZENTRALE-
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED — IBJ INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — INTERUNION-BANQUE — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY LIMITED
KJOBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED — KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CO. S.A.K. « KIFCO »
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.
MCLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED — NEDERLANSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V. — NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V.
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THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO. LTD. — NOMURA INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG) LTD.
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SCHRODERS & CHARTERED LIMITED — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO., INCORPORATED — SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED
TRINKHAUS & BURKHARDT (WITHAUS h). — UBAN-ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LIMITED
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD — UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F. — UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED Singapore
VEREINS-UND WESTBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — VICKERS, DA COSTA INTERNATIONAL LTD. — J. VONTOBEL & CO.
WAKO SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED. — S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED. — YAMATANE SECURITIES CO., LTD.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — October, 1977

700,000 Shares

cordis.®

Cordis Corporation

Common Stock

L.F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN — MOSELEY, HALLGARTEN & ESTABROOK INC.
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated
KUHN LOEB & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated
LOEB RHOADES & CO. INC. — PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated
REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
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هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1977

THE RIGHT
THE RIGHT
investments have
their revenues
in 1976.
ME
AN
DUSTRIES

...pan's Trade Surplus ...idens to $1.7 Billion

...YO, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).— ...posted another huge trade ...s in September of $1.7 bil... from surpluses of $1.142 ... in August and $1.1 billion ... year-earlier month, the ...y of Finance said in a ...mary report today.

...rts in September measured ...n board rose 12 per cent ... a year earlier to $6.9 bil... and were up from about ... billion in August.

...orts, also FOB, gained only ...cent from a year earlier to ...billion but were down from ...billion in August.

...s brought the current ac... into surplus by $1.14 billion ...m surpluses of $670 million ...gust and $50 million a year ...

... overall balance of pay... surplus widened to $510 ...n from $292 million in ...t and $428 million in Sep... 1976, despite outflows of ...short and long-term capital ...g the month.

...sonally adjusted, the Sep... overall balance of pay... showed a surplus of $181 ...n compared with $275 mil... in August. The adjusted ...nt account was in surplus by ... million versus $653 million ...gust.

...justed exports fell 2 per cent ...September from August, to ...2 billion, while imports fell ...er cent to $5.091 billion. This ...ght the adjusted trade sur...

...ollar's Fall ...oes on, Gold 2-Year High

...ONDON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).— ... dollar continued to plunge ...inst most major currencies to... entering new low territory ...inst the yen and the Swiss ...c and nearing its record low ...elation to the deutsche mark. ...he price of gold, meanwhile, ...ed above $160 an ounce for ... first time in more than two ..., closing at $160.25 an ounce ...London, up from $158.65 on ...ay. In Zurich, Europe's other ...r bullion center, the metal ...d at *$160.375, up from $157.875* ...ay.

...e last time that gold was ...h more than $160 an ounce ... Aug. 29, 1975, when it closed ...162.05 in London. Bullion has ...n by about $6 an ounce since ... beginning of the month and ...bout $24 above its level at the ...t of the year.

...he Canadian dollar, mean..., fell to its lowest level since ... Depression as the Bank of ...nada apparently abstained ...m intervention and allowed ...rket forces to direct the trend.

...gainst the Swiss franc, the ... unit reached an interday low ...2.2575 francs before recovering ...2.2660 francs at the end of ...ding. The dollar finished 1.55 ...ntimes below Friday's previous ...cord low of 2.2815 francs.

The dollar fell against the ...utsche mark to 2.2575 marks ...d then partially recouped to ...842 marks compared with 2.2755 ...rks late Friday. The U.S. cur...cy is now within 1 per cent of ... historic low of 2.2469 marks ...at the end of London trading ...t July 26.

...hen the dollar reached its ...erday lows, the Swiss franc ...d deutsche mark "temporarily ...ched" parity but "there wasn't ...ch business done at that ...el," one dealer said.

...gainst the yen, the dollar fell ... new low of 252.40 yen in Eu... down 50 points from its ...vious record set Friday. In To... dealers said that the Bank of ...an appears to be mounting a ...ense to stop the dollar from ...ing below 253 yen to protect ...saki industry, which is heavi... dependent on foreign sales.

...he dollar also fell against the ...nch franc to 4.8400 francs, ...n 1.4 centimes from Friday. ...rling, meanwhile, climbed al...st half a cent to $1.7721, its ...best level in over a year.

...ayer AG Offers ...o Buy Miles Inc.

...KHART, Ind., Oct. 17 (AP-...).—Miles Laboratories Inc. and ...yer AG announced today that ...yer intends to acquire Miles ...ough the purchase of its com... shares for $47 a share.

...he proposed acquisition will ...made through a newly formed ...direct Bayer subsidiary, Rhine... Laboratories Inc.

...iles currently has about 5.4 ...llion shares outstanding. ...About 760,000 Miles shares are ...erved for issuance upon con...sion of two outstanding con...tible debenture issues and ...ercise of outstanding stock ...tions.

...ssan's U.S. Prices

...ARSON, Calif., Oct. 17 (Reu...).—Nissan USA, the Ameri... distributors of the Datsun ...omobile, said prices on six of ... 1978 model car and truck ...es will be increased by a sales-...ighted 2.3 per cent, or about ...$ a vehicle, over the equiva... 1977 models.

Bullion Stored in Zurich

New Vehicle for Gold Investment

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Insecure investors are once again turning to gold as prices of stocks fall and rising inflation eats into yields on fixed-interest securities.

The latest vehicle for investing in gold is the depository certificate, a sort of warehouse receipt on the metal in Swiss bank vaults. It has been available from Deak & Co., Washington, a member of the Deak-Perera group of international bankers, foreign exchange dealers and precious metals brokers, since Labor Day. Within a few weeks, these gold deposit certificates should also be available through Shearson Hayden Stone Inc., the Wall Street investment and brokerage house.

Basically, these instruments represent ownership of gold bullion bars of up to 400 ounces that are stored in a bank in Zurich. The prospective buyer may obtain these certificates at the current price of the metal in Zurich and may sell these warehouse receipts back to Deak at the going market rate as well.

Today the closing price of bullion in Zurich was $160.375, up from $157.875 Friday. (Generally, Zurich gold prices are a bit higher than the New York or London market quotations.)

The minimum order accepted by Deak-Perera branches is $2,500. Their brokerage commission is 3 per cent of the metal's value at the time of purchase and an additional 1 per cent upon the sale of the certificate. The commission covers the insurance against "physical loss, damage and disappearance" of the bullion, but it does not cover the storage cost, which was estimated by Deak last week at 0.5 per cent a year, payable quarterly.

Max Leibler, vice-president for precious metals at Shearson Hayden Stone, pointed out a few advantages of this form of acquiring gold. "For one thing, there is no sales tax such as those payable on bullion or bullion coins. In New York, the sales tax is 8 per cent. The buyer also saves the assay cost when he sells, and that can be expensive."

Mr. Leibler said another advantage was that the owner of the certificate need not report his holding to the Internal Revenue Service. Owners of foreign bank accounts are required to report deposits on their tax forms.

Although the receipts are not negotiable, they may be sold to Deak-Perera's Swiss bank for dollars, which may or may not be left in that country. However, Mr. Leibler emphasized, if the proceeds of such a sale are left in a Swiss (or any other foreign) bank, the owner of that account must report them when he files his tax returns.

The obvious disadvantage to investing in gold bullion, or any other commodity for that matter, is that prices can move down sharply.

When Washington lifted its 40-year ban on the unlicensed private ownership of gold bullion on Jan. 1, 1975, expectant dealers had bid the price up to $200 an ounce from the former fixed level of $35. But Americans did not rush to buy gold, and the price fell back to as low as $102 in late August, 1976. Since then, the widening concern about the international monetary system as well as signs that inflation was rising have brought the price to $160.375 in Zurich.

Henry Jarecki, the psychiatrist who heads Mocatta Metals Corp., the oldest gold bullion dealer—its London affiliate was founded in 1684—said in a recent interview: "The international market misjudged Americans in 1974 because the trade was thinking in European investment terms. Europeans have for years put 8 to 15 per cent of their capital in gold, and they thought Americans would do the same as soon as they were legally permitted to own the metal."

Even if American institutional investors—pension funds, banks, insurance companies and the like—and private parties should decide to put that much of their capital into gold there is still reason to believe prices would soar.

"If economic, political or social conditions led to a mass move into gold ownership," Dr. Jarecki observed, "it is fair to assume that Washington would again ban the ownership of bullion. They did it before and they can do it again."

Inventories Grow 0.8% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Business inventories expanded a seasonally adjusted $2.58 billion, or 0.8 per cent, in August after rising a revised $1.73 billion, or 0.5 per cent, in July, the Commerce Department said today.

August inventories reached a seasonally adjusted $319.76 billion, up from July's $317.19 billion and June's $315.46 billion.

Manufacturing inventories in August rose to a seasonally adjusted $174.94 billion, up $365 million, or 0.2 per cent from July.

Retail inventories rose $1.47 billion, or 1.6 per cent, to $91.05 billion in August. On a seasonally adjusted basis wholesale inventories rose $744 million, or 1.4 per cent, to $53.78 billion.

Overall business sales rose to $2.77 billion, or 1.3 per cent, to $215.69 billion in August after a revised $1.16-billion, or 0.5-percent decline in July to a seasonally adjusted $212.91 billion.

Business Spending

Meanwhile Citibank's Economic Week publication said consumer spending has relinquished its leadership of the economy to a business spending climb that should persist into 1978, but "while consumer markets are expected to grow at a somewhat slower pace" their 1978 gains should be healthy.

The bank's economists say the sharpest 1978 growth slowdown among consumer markets will be in autos. "While a full 11.6 million autos are forecasted to be sold during the year, unit sales should only be up about 3 per cent compared with 1977," the economists write.

Interest Rates

Short-term interest rates in the United States will peak presently if they have not already, the Citibank economists added.

They also say that corporate loan demand is strengthening, and that while the development has not been felt yet at money center banks, "the dearth of business at these larger banks should soon be over."

"Short-term interest rates are now about where they ought to be," the report said, adding that the approximately 200 basis point run-up over the past three months "should soon slow the excessively rapid pace of money growth."

Since markets "tend to overshoot on the up side as well as the down side," the Citibank economists comment, "rates may go higher in the weeks ahead. But it's unlikely that they will go much higher."

The Citibank publication says on the subject of loan demand: "The pronounced growth of corporate needs for inventories and other working capital in the next couple of years, combined with sizable increases in fixed investment, should promote the need for external sources of funds—especially of the short and intermediate-term variety. A slowdown in the growth of corporate internal cash flow—as profit margins are inevitably squeezed by slower productivity gains—will augment corporate borrowing needs."

Dow Average Drops Slightly As Most Issues Post Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mostly lower today although much of the selling came early in the session and prices were improving toward the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.30 points to 820.34.

Some 840 issues declined with about 540 higher, and volume totaled 17.34 million shares, down from 20.41 million Friday.

Although the industrial average tacked on 3.47 points Friday, it was down a net of 18.71 points for the week. Analysts attribute the continuing decline to sharp recent rises in interest rates and forecasts of further increases. Rates have been rising as the Federal Reserve tightens monetary policy to hold back rapid expansion of the money supply and prevent it from feeding inflation.

Brokers said the market also showed negative effects today from a report that businessman feel that lack of an adequate longterm economic policy on the part of President Carter has contributed to growing uncertainty that is undermining business and investors' confidence.

The NYSE's most active issue and also its biggest percentage gainer was Alcon Laboratories, which jumped 9 points to 38 7/8.

Nestlé Is Bidding $276 Million for Company in U.S.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Alcon Laboratories Inc. said today Nestlé SA is proposing a tender offer for all its stock, through a U.S. subsidiary, at $42 a share, and the proposal has the approval of the Alcon board.

The proposed offer would involve about $276.5 million if all shares were purchased, Alcon said, and is expected to be made as soon as possible upon Nestlé board approval and completion of a financial and operational review of Alcon.

The offer is now expected to be made in four weeks, Alcon said.

Alcon, a producer of ethical and proprietary pharmaceuticals, had sales of $81.6 million and earning of about $9million for the year ended April 30.

The company announced Nestlé SA proposed to buy all of Alcon's shares for $42 each.

Among companies reporting improving third quarter earnings, Du Pont rose 1 1/4 to 109 3/8 and United Technologies 1 1/ to 34 3/4.

Miles Laboratories, another takeover candidate, jumped 4 1/2 to 46. The companies announced jointly an agreement has been reached for West Germany's Bayer AG to purchase all of Miles shares at $47. each.

Hilton Hotels rose 1 3/4 to 21 1/4. The company plans to repurchase 2 million of its shares.

Against Japanese and Indian Companies

U.S. Steel Firms Bring Dumping Charges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Five U.S. steel companies today complained to the Treasury Department that five Japanese and two Indian companies have been dumping on the U.S. market steel wire strand used in prestressed concrete.

One complaint charges that the margin of dumping ranged from 33.3 per cent to 41.7 per cent for the five Japanese companies. The other complaint states that for the Indian companies the margin of dumping ranged from 22.1 per cent to 47.9 per cent.

The manufacturers filing the complaints were American Spring Wire Corp., Armco Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp., CF & I Steel Corp. (a subsidiary of Crane Co.), and Florida Wire & Cable.

The Japanese firms named in the complaint are Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., Shinko Wire Co., Suzuki Metal Industry Co., Kawatetsu Kosen Kogyo Co. and Tokyo Rope Manufacturing Co. These companies represent about 90 per cent of Japanese production capacity in prestressed steel strand, the complaint said.

The Indian producers named in the complaint are Special Steels Ltd. of Bombay and Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes) Ltd. of Calcutta.

In two complaints the principal size in this product group was identified as a seven-wire strand one-half inch in diameter. Such pre-stressed steel wire is used to reinforce concrete to provide active resistance to loads and is used widely in the construction of bridge girders, beams, pilings, railroad ties and a variety of building products.

The Japanese dominate the import market, the U.S. steel firms charged, shipping about $16.7 million of prestressed strand into the United States during the first half of 1977. During that same period, the five U.S. companies had a combined net operating loss of more than $1 million.

"Suppression of prices, loss of sales and underutilization of capacity in the domestic prestressed strand industry have resulted in a steadily declining ratio of net operating profit to net sales on the prestressed strand operations of the five domestic producers," the complaints stated.

During the first half of 1977, the U.S. producers operated at an average of only 47 per cent of capacity. Imports accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the total U.S. market during the first half.

Exhibits submitted with the complaints that were filed with the U.S. Customs Service showed home market prices per metric ton ranged from $655 to $707 in Japan, when export prices to the United States ranged from $480 to a high of $517 a metric ton.

The selling price in the Indian home markets was alleged to range from $508 to $577 a metric ton, while the selling prices to the United States were $400 to $490.

EEC Agrees on Growth Aim Of 4 to 4.5% for Next Year

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market agreed today to make concerted efforts toward reaching a growth in the community's real gross national product of 4 to 4.5 per cent in 1978, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said.

Following a meeting of EEC economics and finance ministers on how to stimulate the community's flagging economy, Mr. Healey said all ministers agreed that about one percentage point should be added to the EEC Commission's GNP growth projection of 3.5 per cent for 1978.

And, Mr. Healey told reporters, there is consensus among the nine community members to accept a slight deficit on current account in the EEC's 1978 payments balance.

The Commission, in projecting a 3.5-per-cent real growth in GNP, also said it anticipated the community's current account to swing from a 1977 deficit of $1.9 billion into a surplus of $2.6 billion in 1978.

Mr. Healey, in suggesting that the EEC should prepare itself for a current-account deficit next year, noted that the United States, in order to achieve its growth targets, is accepting a deterioration in its current account. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has predicted a near $18-billion current account deficit for the United States.

Mr. Healey said the major impetus for a higher growth in the community should come from West Germany.

His German colleague, Hans Apel, said the Bonn government is prepared to give its economy a further, though only slight, push.

Mr. Apel told reporters that under current programs, Bonn allocated 3.5 billion deutsche marks to future capital investments, 7.5 billion marks to special tax relief and another 5 billion marks to public spending programs.

He implied another 1.5 billion marks could be added to this program.

Mr. Apel pointed to the necessity of a growth of 4 to 4.5 per cent in the community next year but said that this could be attained only in a concerted effort by all members of the community.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Bankers Trust New York

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Profits ..... A	15.00	14.30
Per Share ... A	1.25	1.18
Profits ..... B	15.00	14.00
Per Share ... B	1.24	1.16
Nine Months		
Profits ..... A	42.00	41.00
Per Share ... A	3.46	3.37
Profits ..... B	42.60	40.60
Per Share ... B	3.51	3.33

Boise Cascade

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	605.30	518.40
Profits	30.90	25.40
Per Share	1.05	0.86
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,720.00	1,430.00
Profits	87.70	69.80
Per Share	2.97	2.37

Continental Illinois

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	—	—
Profits ..... A	32.60	29.10
Per Share ... A	0.92	0.82
Profits ..... B	32.40	27.30
Per Share ... B	0.92	0.77
Nine Months		
Profits ..... A	102.70	95.80
Per Share ... A	2.89	2.73
Profits ..... B	102.40	92.60
Per Share ... B	2.88	2.64

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

Crown Zellerbach

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	604.60	551.90
Profits	28.30	22.80
Per Share	1.13	0.91
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,740.00	1,580.00
Profits	81.50	71.10
Per Share	3.24	2.83

Du Pont

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	2,360.00	2,050.00
Profits	143.00	101.00
Per Share	2.91	2.03
Nine Months		
Revenue	7,100.00	6,310.00
Profits	426.00	366.00
Per Share	8.64	7.43

Georgia Pacific

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	1,180.00	813.20
Profits	73.60	54.20
Per Share	0.71	0.54
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,730.00	2,270.00
Profits	197.30	161.70
Per Share	1.91	1.61

Gould

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	402.90	346.90
Profits	22.90	18.20
Per Share	0.91	0.76
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,186.20	862.60
Profits	66.20	44.60
Per Share	2.71	2.38

Manufacturers Hanover

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Profits ..... A	39.10	37.50
Per Share ... A	1.27	1.26
Profits ..... B	38.60	37.50
Per Share ... B	1.26	1.25
Nine Months		
Profits ..... A	118.70	105.10
Per Share ... A	3.95	3.54
Profits ..... B	118.30	105.00
Per Share ... B	3.94	3.54

Northwest Industries

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	462.20	401.00
Profits	34.30	31.10
Per Share	2.23	1.85
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,350.00	1,160.00
Profits	91.40	84.50
Per Share	5.88	5.01

Philip Morris

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	1,380.00	1,120.00
Profits	94.10	74.50
Per Share	1.57	1.25
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,850.00	3,140.00
Profits	250.70	198.60
Per Share	4.19	3.34

Signal Cos.

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	724.80	602.70
Profits	26.70	18.80
Per Share	1.35	0.94
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,200.00	1,780.00
Profits	72.70	44.60
Per Share	3.66	2.14

Union Camp

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	277.20	250.70
Profits	29.80	29.20
Per Share	1.22	1.20
Nine Months		
Revenue	815.10	759.20
Profits	89.70	90.60
Per Share	3.69	3.81

Western Bancorp

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Profits ..... A	32.20	24.30
Per Share ... A	1.35	1.02
Profits ..... B	31.90	24.20
Per Share ... B	1.34	1.01

Daimler-Benz Sales Up

STUTTGART, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Sales of Daimler-Benz world group totaled 18.8 billion marks in the first nine months of 1977, up 9 per cent from 17.255 billion marks in the year-earlier period, while auto sales were up 19 per cent to 8.2 billion marks in the same period, the company announced.

U.S. Factory Rate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Factories operated at 82.9 per cent of capacity in September, unchanged from the upward revised August level, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Narrower Deficit In Swiss Trade

BERN, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's trade increased substantially in September, especially exports, showing a narrowed deficit of 29.8 million francs compared with a deficit of 614.5 million francs a month earlier and a deficit of 180 million a year earlier, official figures showed today.

Exports totaled 3,670.9 million francs in September, up 794.1 million from August and up 564.4 million from a year earlier, the office for industry, trade and labor said.

Imports totaled 3,700.7 million francs, up 209.4 million from last month and up 415.2 million from September, 1976.

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CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (Middle East)

The Crédit Commercial de France (Middle East) has opened a new branch in Beirut at the Gefinor Center. The creation of this branch is a result of the Gefinor Group's new shareholding participation in Crédit Commercial de France (Middle East).

The Gefinor Group, whose Chairman is M. Khaled Ousseimi, ranks as one of the most important Arab financial groups in the Middle East. It includes various companies investing not only in Lebanon and the Middle East but also in Europe and the United States.

The Chairman of the Crédit Commercial de France (Middle East) is M. Jean de Roquefeuil, Assistant General Manager of the Crédit Commercial de France.

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Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency,
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Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris,
Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 17

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
26½	22¼	HwiiEl 2.04	8	75	26	25⅞	26	
19	16	HayesA 1.20	6	9	18¼	17⅞	18	+⅛
12⅞	8¼	Hazelin .15e	5	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	8	Hecks .24	8	28	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅛
15⅝	8	HeclaM .30t		109	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
25¼	15⅝	HelimB .80a	7	23	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
37¼	28	HeinzH 1.44	10	447	35⅜	36½	36½	
33⅞	28¼	Heinz pf 1.70		11	33⅞	33¼	33¾	−¼
6½	3¾	HeleneC	7	94	7¼	7	7⅛	−⅛
22⅞	17½	HellerInt 1	7	106	18	17¾	18	+⅛
29⅝	30½	HelmrP .28	11	16	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
2¼	1⅛	HemCap		5	1⅛	1½	1½	
28½	16½	Hercules 1	10	319	16⅝	d16⅛	16½	−⅛
22⅞	17⅝	Hershy 1.12	6	27	17⅝	17¼	17	
12	6⅞	Hesston		9	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
19½	14	Hestn pf 1.60		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
42⅞	22	Heublin 1.32	12	98	22½	23⅜	23½	
87½	68⅛	HewltPk .40	19	120	74	73⅜	73⅜	−⅝
8⅞	6	HighVlt .07	15	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	18⅛	Hillenbd .82	7	2	18½	18⅛	18½	
23⅞	17	Hilton .92	8	837	21½	21	21¼	+1⅛
25⅝	18¾	Hobart 1	9	140	19⅞	19	19	−
9	5⅝	HoffEl .24	10	50	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
14¼	11⅞	Holiday .46	8	102	13	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
24½	20¾	HildyA 1.70t		1	22½	22½	22½	−½
32½	13⅝	HollyS .80	30	9	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	−
43⅞	34½	Homestk 1	21	313	42½	41¾	41⅝	
25⅛	20⅝	Honda .14r	14	27	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
55¼	43	Honwll 1.90	7	307	43⅝	d42⅝	42⅞	−⅛
20¼	17⅝	HoovB 1	7	23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
2½	1¼	Horizon		28	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+
18½	12½	HospAf .28	10	58	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
29⅞	21⅜	HospCp .40	9	54	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
12⅞	9⅜	HostInll .44	7	15	12⅝	12½	12½	
18⅜	14¾	Houd'e 1	5	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	−
30¼	25⅝	Houdpf 2.25		17	30¼	30	30¼	+⅜
19⅝	15⅝	HouseMif .84	8	24	18½	18⅜	18½	−⅛
9⅞	7	HousFb .32	8	69	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅜
21⅛	18⅛	HoushF 1.30	7	135	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+
47¼	41⅝	HouF pf 2.37		1	41½	41½	41½	+⅛
38⅞	32⅝	HouF pf 2.50		4	33	33	33	
36⅛	30	HousIn 1.96	8	150	31⅞	31½	31¾	−⅛
35⅝	27⅝	HousNG .80	9	18	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
12½	9½	HowdJn .36	8	150	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
18⅞	15¼	Hubbrd 1.24	12	72	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
43⅝	32⅜	HughsTl .70	11	138	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	−⅜
22⅝	14⅝	Humana .50	8	27	19⅝	18⅞	19	−⅛
17⅛	11⅝	HuntCh .34	10	64	12	11⅝	11¾	−⅜
17¾	13	HuttEF .60	5	95	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
14¼	10	Huyck .60	10	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	

I

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27½	21⅝	IC Ind 1.52	5	51	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
47⅞	42½	IC In pf 3.50		2	44	44	44	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	ICN	33	213	4⅝	4	4¼	+⅛
47¾	39⅛	INACp 2.30	8	103	39⅝	d39⅛	39¼	−¼
20⅞	18⅝	INAIn 1.59a		24	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
14⅞	11⅛	IU Int .90	8	364	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
40	32	IUInt A		5	32	32	32	
31½	26¼	IdahoP 2.16	11	136	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
43¼	18½	IdealBa 1.20	7	19	19¼	18⅞	19	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	IdealT .32b	5	29	6¾	d 6½	6⅝	−⅛
17¾	14	ImplCp .40	4	83	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅛
28⅝	25⅛	IllPowr 2.20	12	18	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
49⅛	5	IlPow pf3.78		z1000	46¼	46¼	46¼	−¾
56	52⅜	IlPow pf4.47		141	54	53⅝	53⅝	−1⅛
34	18½	INCO			[illegible]	[illegible]	19⅝	19
7¾	5¾	IncCap		10	6	6	6	+⅛
123¾	117	IndiM pf 12		z400	120½	119	120½	+
25⅝	24	IndiM pf2.15		19	24	24	24	
29	24½	IndiGas 2.12	7	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
27	23	IndiPL 1.90	8	17	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
18⅝	16	IndiNat 1.20	6	13	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+
29¾	11⅞	Inexco .10e	19	128	23	22¾	22⅞	−⅛
78	58½	IngerR 2.80	11	56	58½	d57⅝	57⅝	−⅞
50¼	39	IngR pf 2.35		4	39½	39½	39½	+½
32⅞	24⅛	InldCon 1.10	8	12	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	−
52¼	33	InldStl 2.60	8	484	37	36	36⅝	+½
28¾	14⅛	Inmont 1	9	85	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
16½	13¼	Insilco .88b	6	36	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
30½	19⅝	IngorC .20	38	25	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
1⅞	1	InstInvTr		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¾	8¾	Integon .36	7	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
24¾	22⅝	IntcpSe 1.92a		13	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
46	36¾	Interco 1.80	7	5	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	InterctDi	24	6	10⅝	10½	10½	
39¼	28	Intrlk 2.2	6	24	28¼	d27⅝	28	−
286⅛	244½	IBM 10	15	366	258¾	257⅞	257¾	−⅝
23¼	18¼	IntFlav .48	18	94	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
37⅞	26⅞	IntHarv 1.85	4	178	27⅝	26⅞	27	
44⅞	35½	IntMin 2.60	6	100	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	+⅛
22½	13⅝	IntMng .20	8	25	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
21¾	16⅞	IntMultl 1	7	7	19½	19¼	19¼	−¼
69⅞	39¼	IntPaper 2	9	361	40½	39⅝	40	−¼
8⅝	5½	IntRectf .20	21	23	6½	6	6	−¼
36⅞	28⅝	IntTT 1.76	7	1512	30¼	30¼	30⅜	−⅜
62½	53⅛	IntTT pfJ 4		2	54¼	54	54	
61	51⅛	IntTT pfK 4		135	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
65	61	IntTT pfO 5		8	61¼	61¼	61¼	
44	35⅛	IntTT pf 2.25s		796	37⅝	37½	37½	
65⅞	57⅛	IntTT pf 4.50		107	58	57½	57¾	−⅛
83¼	74¼	Intrpcept 5		1	76	76	76	−⅛
40½	28½	IntrpGp 1.80	8	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
18⅞	15⅛	InsiPw 1.45	9	10	17	17¼	17¼	
8¼	5	IntrstIn .24	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−
32½	19¼	IowaBf .50	5	61	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	IowaEl 1.50	8	16	17½	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
23½	20½	IowllG 1.84	8	35	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
28⅝	24⅝	IowaPL 2.16	8	33	25½	25¼	25⅜	−⅛
23⅛	20⅝	IowaPS 1.80	9	14	22⅛	22	22	−⅛
6⅝	4½	IpcoHp .05e	10	64	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
18	11⅛	ItekCp	21	130	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
21⅞	12½	ItelCp .30	7	254	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
16⅞	15	ItelCp pf1.44		34	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛

J · K

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24⅝	15⅝	JamesF 1	11	85	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
10⅛	8	JapanF .98e		108	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅝	26⅝	JeffPilot .92	10	28	30½	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
46½	43	JerC pf 4		z100	44	44	44	−1
107	98½	JerC pf 9.36		284	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+¾
132	121	JerC pf 13.50		z160	121	d120	120	−1
116	109⅞	JerC pf 11		z30	112	112	112	−1
4⅛	2⅝	Jewelcor	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38⅛	27⅝	JhnMan .60	10	69	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	−½
78⅞	62⅛	JohnJn 1.40	19	203	72½	72	72	−⅝
17	5½	JohnEF .20t		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
25⅝	21½	JohnCn	11	51	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
15¼	12⅝	JonLgn .40b	7	7	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	Jostens 1	10	16	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	−¼
49⅝	33	JoyMfg 1.50	9	93	33⅝	d31⅝	32	−1
40⅞	25⅝	K mart .56	13	589	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	
40¼	29	KaisrAl 1.40	9	15	29⅝	29½	29⅝	−¼
14¼	9⅛	KaisCm .64	6	200	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
33⅛	20⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	6	58	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+
10⅛	7¼	KaneMil .28	8	85	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−¼
22½	14⅝	Kaneb .60	11	40	15⅝	14¾	15	−⅝
32⅝	28⅝	KCtyPL 2.46	8	20	30⅝	30¼	30¼	−⅜
38⅞	27⅛	KCSoln 1.40	6	1	34	34	34	+¼
22⅝	19⅞	KanGEl 1.76	8	44	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
23⅝	19⅞	KanPLt 1.70	7	53	21	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
28⅝	27	KaPL pf2.32		2	28	28	28	+⅛
27⅛	25⅛	KaPL pf2.23		5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+¼
9⅛	5⅛	KatyInd	4	24	5⅝	d 5¼	5⅝	
24	17¼	Katy pf 1.46		20	18⅛	d17¼	17¼	−⅝
8¼	5⅞	KaufBr .20	8	57	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
18⅞	16⅝	Kauf pf 1.50		4	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
21⅞	15⅛	Kaweck .40	8	20	19	18⅞	19	−⅜
11¼	9¼	Keene .30		6.108	10⅛	9⅞	10	
14⅝	9⅛	Keller .20	7	15	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+¼
27⅞	23⅛	Kellogg 1.10	13	109	23⅛	d22¼	22¾	−⅛
17	13¼	Kellwd .92	5	4	16⅛	16	16	−¼
0	23¼	Kenmtl 1.08	10	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¼
30⅞	22⅝	Kennct .60e	43	199	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
25¼	22	KyUtil 1.96	9	56	22½	22¼	22¼	−¼
16⅝	11⅜	KerrGls .40	5	7	12	11⅞	12	+¼
74½	51⅛	KerrMc 1.25	10	201	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	+¼
21⅞	11	KeysCnt .50		19	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅞	−⅜
30⅝	22⅝	KiddeW 1.20	5	27	25½	25	25	−⅜
51½	46	Kidde prB 4		3	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	−½
48⅛	39⅛	KimbCl 2.20	7	132	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+⅛
14½	11⅝	KingDSt .60	7	95	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
20¼	13⅝	Kirsch .90	9	13	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
38⅝	30½	KnigtRd 1	11	47	35½	34⅝	35½	+⅞
22	14⅝	Koehrin .80	7	56	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
26⅝	20	Koppers .90	10	68	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
8½	6¼	Koracp .15e	4	33	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+¼
51	43⅝	Kraft 2.32h	9	64	47¼	46⅞	47	−¼
28¼	23⅝	Kroger 1.60	6	158	24½	23⅝	23⅞	−¼
25⅝	22¼	Kubota .42r	18	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+⅜
16⅞	15⅝	Kuhlmn .60a	8	21	15½	d15	15	−⅝
22¼	12⅞	Kysor .80a	8	12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+½

L

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7	4½	LXE	12	21	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	LMI Inv		10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
13⅝	6⅝	LTV	6	109	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
18	10⅛	LTVA .351		10	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅛
55¼	46¼	LTVCp fp 5		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+½
24⅛	19⅝	LacGas 1.66	8	5	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
23⅝	18⅝	LamSes 1.30	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
14⅝	12	LaneBry .80	7	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+¼
21¼	13	Lanier 10e	11	28	19¼	18⅞	19	
11¼	8¼	LawtrCh .40	13	14	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
17⅝	13¼	LearSieg .60	5	151	14⅛	13⅝	14	+½
43⅝	35⅛	LearS pf2.25		11	36½	36	36½	+1
35½	27	Leasw 1.40	8	17	31¼	31¼	31¼	−¼
21⅛	13⅝	LeedsN .60	9	58	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	−¼
23⅝	17	Leesona 1	5	2	18	18	18	
3	1⅛	LehValy	8	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
13	10	Lehmn 1.25e		43	10⅝	10	10	−¼
7⅝	5⅝	Lennar	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
24	21¼	Lenox 1	9	47	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	+¼
14½	13	LevFin .75a		5	14⅛	14	14	
31⅝	24¼	LeviStr 1.20	5	120	27¾	27	27½	+½
25¾	18⅞	LevitzF .20t	10	43	24¼	24	24⅞	−½
37¾	27½	LOF 2	6	61	27⅞	27½	27¾	−⅛
71¼	63	LOF pf 4.75		3	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	−1
23½	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	14	22½	22¼	22½	−½
5⅝	2¼	LibrtyLn	8	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	4⅛	LiblyL pf1.25		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
35½	28½	Liggat 2.50	8	32	29⅝	29⅝	29½	+¼
48⅛	32⅝	LillyEll 1.42	11	177	34⅝	34	34⅛	+⅛
39½	31⅝	LincNt 1.80	7	25	36½	36	36	−¼
79	65	LincNtpf 3		5	72½	72½	72½	+1
20⅝	18⅛	LincPl 1.72a		13	18¼	d17⅝	17¾	−⅜
4⅝	2¼	Lionel .08	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Litton .20	8	71	12	11⅞	11⅞	
22	20¼	Litton pf 2		4	21¼	21	21	
19½	8⅞	Lockhd	5	90	14¼	13¼	13⅞	−⅜
20¼	16¾	Loctite 1.20	12	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
37½	27½	Loews 1.20	3	58	31⅝	31⅛	31½	−⅛
11⅝	8½	LomFn .58	9	x17	10	10	10	
19⅝	14	LomM 1.25e		x33	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
23⅝	16⅝	LonStar 1.10	7	15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
20⅝	17⅞	LnglsLt 1.6	37	402	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
95⅝	89	LIL pfJ 8.12		z10	92½	92½	92½	+1½
131¼	119	LIL pfN 13		z190	121¼	121	121	
28⅞	26⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		5	27½	27½	27½	
33½	20⅝	LongDDr .56	15	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
19¼	13½	LoralCp .60	7	72	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
31⅝	23¼	LaLand 1.2	9	164	23⅞	23½	23½	−⅜
18⅝	12⅝	LaPacil .40b	7	93	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
27½	24½	LouvGs 1.96	10	112	26¼	26	26	−¼
15	9⅛	Lowenst .30		25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
37⅞	27⅝	Lubrzl 1.30	13	41	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+⅜
16½	13½	LuckyS .76b	11	93	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
9⅝	7¼	Ludlow .40	7	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
14	4⅝	Lykes .20t		74	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
35⅝	13	Lyke pf 2.50		23	15½	15¼	15¼	
10	6⅝	LynCSyss .40	10	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛

M

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14⅝	10	MBPXL .40a	6	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	−⅛
44¼	31	MCA 1b	7	67	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
7⅞	4	MEI .20	7	96	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
21½	13⅝	MGIC .30	10	33	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
16⅝	7⅝	MacAF .60	12	37	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	−⅛
8	4⅝	MacDn .22e	5	63	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
8½	5¼	Macke .40	7	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Macmill .50	6	183	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+⅛
19	16	Mcml pf 1.20		2	15⅝	d15¼	15⅝	−¼
40	31⅝	Macy 1.50	7	263	38¼	38	38	−½
13¼	11¼	MadsFd .87e		213	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
11½	9	MagicCf .40	5	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
45⅞	33	Mallry 1.20	11	95	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	−⅛
27⅝	22	MalonH .84	10	55	23½	23¼	23½	+¼
9¼	7⅛	Manhln .20b	4	1	8	8	8	
41⅝	33⅝	MlrHan 1.92	6	166	34	d33½	33⅝	
47⅝	32⅝	MAPCO 1.10	11	1016	35½	34	35½	+1½
22¼	12	MaratM .50	6	40	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	−⅛
59	47⅝	MaratO 2.20	7	43	48⅝	48¼	48¾	+⅜
20	16⅝	Maremt .60	6	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅛	10	MarMid .80	8	20	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	−⅛
15½	11¼	MarionL .56	10	110	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
22	15⅝	MarkCtl .36	5	33	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
20¼	18⅝	Mark pf 1.20		45	19¼	19	19	−⅛
32½	25⅝	Marley .80	7	33	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	−⅛
14	9¼	Marriot .251	10	103	9½	9¼	9½	
64⅝	53½	MrshM 2.40	15	30	59¼	58½	59	+¼
23	17⅝	MarshF 1.24	10	6	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
29¼	22⅝	MartM 1.50	6	22	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
20⅝	12⅝	MaryK .40	10	1	13½	13½	13½	
28⅛	23	MridCo .66b	7	26	26½	25⅝	26⅛	−⅛
26⅝	18½	Masco .40	11	246	20¼	20	20	−⅛
15½	12¼	MasM 1.16e	12	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
23⅛	15⅛	MassyF 1a	6	21	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
18¾	15⅝	MasCp 1.52		23	17¼	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
12⅝	11	Masinc 1		15	12	11⅞	11⅞	−
26¼	21⅝	MatsuE .33e	9	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
10⅛	5	Mattel	8	136	9½	9¼	9⅝	
32½	21⅝	MayDS 1.16	8	125	24¾	24½	24⅝	−⅛
26	22½	MayerO .90	9	37	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2¼	MaysJW	22	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
35⅞	28½	Mayig 1.50a	12	65	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
30⅛	15	McCord 1	12	27	30	30	30	
59¼	43¼	McDer 1.60	4	94	47⅝	46⅞	47	+⅜
53⅝	37⅝	McDnld .20	16	141	47⅝	47	47¼	−⅜
27¼	19⅝	McDonD .50	7	221	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
23¼	18¼	McDonh 1	6	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
33	26⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	22	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
20	15⅝	McGrH .80	10	127	18	d18⅛	18⅝	−⅛
32	26½	MGH pf 1.20		1	30½	30½	30⅞	−⅛
37⅝	25	McIntyr 1	4	z140	25	25	25	
20¼	15⅛	McKee .95e	6	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
24	18⅛	MeadCp 1	5	98	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
61	49¼	Mea pfA2.80		1	53½	53½	53½	
61	49¼	Mea pfB2.80		1	53½	53½	53½	−¼
19⅝	16⅝	Measrx .08e	11	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	−¼
27⅞	19⅞	Melville .96	9	1465	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
34	29½	Memorex	6	751	30½	d28	28¼	−2¼
46	35⅝	MercStr .80	8	5	40½	40½	40½	−¼
28¼	28	MerTx 1.20b	7	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
68¼	50	Merck 1.50	15	289	56¼	55¼	55⅝	−⅝
22⅝	17¼	Merdlh .80	5	2	21½	21½	21½	
25½	16	MerrLy .88	9	103	16¾	16½	16⅝	
47	31	MesaPet .40	16	353	41⅝	40⅝	40¾	−⅜
15½	8⅛	Mesab 1.27e	9	126	12	11⅞	11⅞	
29⅝	22⅛	Mesta 1.50e	5	1	25	25	25	
25¼	16	MGM 1b	9	56	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅜
32⅛	24⅝	Metrm 1.50	6	x151	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+¼
30½	28¼	MhWi pf2.67		5	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
27⅛	25	MhWi pf2.12		17	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	−⅜
26¾	20¼	Micrwve .40	10	12	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
19⅛	16	MdCTel 1.32	9	10	18⅝	18½	18¾	+¼
27¼	26¼	MidCT pf2.06		3	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
17⅝	15⅝	MdSUt 1.38	9	172	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
1⅞	1	MidIndM	2	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33½	28½	MdRo 1.80	8	8	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+¼
42⅛	21¼	MilesL 1.28	15	897	u45⅝	45½	45⅝	+4¼
14⅛	11⅛	XlltBrd .60	7	2	11⅝	11¾	11¾	
16⅝	9	MilRoy .25	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
24½	21⅝	MinnGs 1.78	9	2	23¼	23	23	−⅜
57	47⅝	MinMM 1.70	15	500	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−½
22⅞	20¼	MinPL 1.76	9	15	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
13⅝	10⅞	MirroAl .96	16	8	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+⅛
23⅝	16¼	MisnIns .48	6	44	21	20⅞	20⅞	−⅜
50⅞	39⅝	MPacC 2.10	5	46	43	42⅝	43	
19⅝	15⅝	MoPSv 1b	9	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
28⅞	25⅝	MoPS pf2.44		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
71	58¼	Mobil 3.80	7	192	61½	60¼	61	
4⅛	1⅞	MobileH		18	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
19¼	12⅝	Mohasco .90	7	10	13⅛	13	13	
7⅝	4¼	MohkDta	15	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
23½	17⅛	MohkR 1.20	3	7	17⅛	d17	17	−⅛
27⅝	20¼	Monrh 1.20a	4	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	Monogr .48	5	15	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
88⅞	54⅛	Monsan 3.10	6	129	54⅝	54½	54⅝	−¼
42¼	35⅝	MonDU 2.40	9	5	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	−⅛
28¼	23⅝	MonPw 1.80	10	18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅝	22	MontSt 1.80a		19	22¼	22½	22½	−¼
11¾	10	MONY .92e	13	34	10½	10¼	10⅛	−⅛
38⅛	24¼	MooreM .90	5	217	28	26¼	27⅛	+2
56⅝	45⅛	Morgan 2	9	213	46⅛	45½	46	+⅜
37⅞	21⅝	MorKn 1.10b	6	39	32½	32	32⅞	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MorseSh .50	5	22	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	MtgTrAm		52	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
26	18⅞	MorNor 1	9	83	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
56⅞	36¼	Motrola .84	13	191	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	+⅜
48½	36⅛	MtFuel 2	9	33	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅛
29¼	24⅛	MtSTel 1.88	9	72	27⅝	27¼	27½	+⅛
19¼	16	Munsng 1.20	9	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
20½	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	1	17½	17½	17½	
39¼	22⅝	MurpOll .80	9	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
21¼	18⅞	MurryO 1	8	1	19½	19¼	19⅛	+⅛
17	15⅝	MutOm 1.32		x7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
14	9	MyersL .40	8	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜

N

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
47½	32	NCR .80	9	686	40½	39⅝	40	
23⅞	17¼	NLInd 1.20	8	146	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅜
26¼	20⅝	NLT .76	7	160	24	23⅝	23¼	
9⅝	4⅝	NVF 2.45t	4	31	5	4⅞	5	
54½	45¼	Nabisco 2.52	11	156	48⅛	47¾	47¾	−¼
34⅝	24⅝	Nalco 1.10	11	122	26⅛	25⅞	26	
14⅞	11⅛	Narco .68	8	30	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
29⅛	15⅝	Nashua .68	8	69	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	−¾
13⅝	10⅛	NatAirl .50	31	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
20¼	14½	NAvia .70e		23	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
14⅝	12⅛	NatCan .57	5	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
22⅞	15⅛	NtChem .48	12	30	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
15⅝	8⅝	NtCtyL .60	9	11	14	14	14	−⅛
29	25½	NtDetr 1.52	5	116	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
25⅞	21½	NatDist 1.60	7	59	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
29⅝	25⅝	NatFG 2.24	7	21	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
27⅝	25⅝	NFG pf2.30		1	26	26	26	
18½	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	8	81	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
9½	6	NatInd .30	6	76	8¼	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
26⅞	17⅛	NMdCr .40	11	55	23¼	22⅝	23¼	
18	12⅝	NMedE .48	7	37	16½	16¼	16¼	
26	16¾	NMineSv .56	11	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
31⅝	25	NtPrest 1.50	5	10	25½	25¼	25½	
28⅞	16½	NtSemic	23	251	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
15½	13⅝	NSvcInd .82	7	31	13½	13⅛	13½	
20¼	16	NStand 1.04	6	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
51	37⅝	NStrch 1.08	10	3	39	39	39	
45⅝	30⅞	NatlSH 2.50	8	111	31⅝	31	31	−⅛
4⅝	3½	NatTea		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45⅞	31⅝	Natom 1.60b	3	101	32	31½	31⅝	−⅛
30⅛	24⅝	Natm pf1.60		8	24⅝	d24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
18	12½	Neptune .50	9	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
28⅝	22¼	NevPw 1.76	8	32	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
25⅛	23½	NevP pf 2.30		z360	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
24¾	21¼	NEngEl 1.94	10	52	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
18¼	15½	NEnGE 1.44	8	16	17⅝	17¼	17¼	−½
31½	29⅝	NEnP pf2.76		10	30½	30	30	
36⅝	31¾	NEngT 2.60	10	20	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	−⅛
21¼	18⅝	NYSEG 1.60	9	142	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
48¼	42¼	NYS pf 3.75		z50	44	44	44	
20⅞	15	Newhall .56	9	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	−⅛
30	17	Newmt 1.60	14	163	17½	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
17⅛	14	NiaMP 1.34	9	106	15½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
44½	38⅝	NiaMpf 3.60		z60	41	41	41	−1
47⅝	42	NiaMpf 3.90		z10	45¼	45⅝	45⅝	−⅛
61	57½	NiaMpf 5.25		z100	60	60	60	−¼
123	115½	NiMpf 11.75		z60	118½	118½	118½	
115	109	NiMpf 10.60		z40	113½	113½	113½	+½
3	0	NiagSh 9.7e		7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
33⅞	27⅝	Nicor 2.32	7	37	30⅞	30½	30⅞	−½
37	27¼	NorfWn 1.84	7	498	27½	d26⅞	26⅞	−⅝
23⅝	17⅝	Norlin 1140	5	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	−¼
31¼	22⅝	Norris 1	6	3	23	23	23	+⅛
29	19⅝	NACoal .50	11	7	19⅞	d19⅛	19⅜	−¼
5	3	NoAMtg		23	4	3⅞	4	
36	28⅝	NoAPhl 1.50	6	22	29	29	29	
4½	3½	NoCAir .12	5	196	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
1⅛	15-16	NoCeAir wt		21	1	15-16	15-16	
12⅝	10⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	144	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
21½	17⅝	NCaISL .60	4	2	17⅝	d17½	17⅝	−⅛
21⅛	17⅝	NIndPS 1.44	8	65	18⅝	18⅛	18½	−⅛
48⅛	37⅛	NorNGs 2.40	6	87	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−¼
30½	26⅝	NoStPw 2.06	9	62	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
87¼	80½	NSPW PF6.80		z50	84	84	84	+1
33	24½	NorTel .64	9	15	24⅝	d24¼	24⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Nthgate .25e		103	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
24⅛	18⅞	Nortrp 1.20	5	31	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
30⅝	19⅝	NwstAirl .50	6	106	20½	20	20	−⅜
25⅝	22⅝	NwtBcp .96	9	195	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	−⅛
43⅞	32⅝	NwtEnr 2.20	7	14	38½	38¼	38⅝	−⅛
43¼	32	NwEn ct2.30	7	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−⅛
60½	43⅝	NwtInd 2.85	6	375	52½	50¼	50⅝	−¾
36	21⅝	NwtInd wt		24	28⅝	28	28	
134⅝	98	Nwin pf 4.20		1	115¾	115¾	115¾	−1¼
28½	26⅛	NwtP pf2.50		7	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	NwMLf 1e	12	x38	11¾	d11½	11¾	+⅛
30¼	23½	NwStW 1.20	13	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
39	32½	Norton 1.80	7	50	32½	32¼	32½	+½
21¼	17⅛	NorSim .76b	9	109	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
46⅝	38⅝	NortS pf 1.60		2	43¼	43¼	43¼	−¼
23⅝	19	Nucor .36	6	13	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	−⅜

O

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19½	15⅝	OKC 1.20	6	11	15¾	15½	15½	
20⅞	9⅝	OakInd .50	11	30	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
17⅝	14⅛	OakiteP 1	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
31⅛	22½	OccIPet 1.25	8	737	23⅞	22¾	22⅞	−⅛
16⅝	10⅛	OccIPet wt		31	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
49⅝	36½	OcciP pf2.16		6	37	37	37	
100¼	74	OcciP pf3.60		8	73⅝	d73	73⅝	−⅜
28½	26¼	OcciP pf2.50		15	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
25⅛	23⅝	OcciP pf2.12		783	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+¼
29¼	21¾	Ogden 1.40	5	13	23½	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
21½	18¾	OhioEd 1.70	9	270	19¼	19	19	
115⅝	110	OhE pf 10.48		z30	112½	112½	112½	−½
91½	83½	OPw pfC7.60		z20	86	86	86	+1
134	128	OPw pfA 14		z120	130	129¼	129¼	+¼
134	127	OPw pfF 14		z130	130¼	130	130½	+½
93¼	84	OPw pf 7.76		z700	86½	86½	86½	
19⅞	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	68	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	−⅛
42⅞	31¼	OklaNG 2	6	18	34⅛	33⅝	34	+¼
20¼	17⅛	Olin .88	6	32	18	17¾	17¾	
39⅝	25⅝	OlinKrft 1.10	7	73	26	d25½	26	+⅜
18½	12⅞	Omark .72	8	42	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
15¼	12⅞	Oneida .84	5	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
16¼	14⅝	OranRk 1.36	9	19	16¼	16	16	−¼
10⅝	5⅝	Orange .20		17	6⅝	6½	6½	
27¼	20¼	OutMar 1.40	6	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
21⅝	16½	OutletCo .70	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
13½	10¼	OverhDr .60	6	9	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
23⅛	17⅝	OvrnitT 1	6	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
30⅝	22	OverSh .30b	6	35	23⅞	22⅞	23	−1⅛
72	58	OwenC 1.20	10	122	65¼	64½	64½	−⅛
29⅝	21⅝	OwenIll 1.06	7	300	22⅞	22⅝	22½	+⅛
91½	76½	OwnIl pf4.75		6	79	77⅞	79	+1⅛
11½	7	OxfrdIn .63r	5	22	10⅝	10	10	−⅜

P · Q

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39½	27⅞	PPG 1.60	6	41	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
9⅞	7	PSA	16	69	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−¼
15⅝	13⅝	PacAS 1.24		37	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−¼
25½	22⅝	PacGE 2	7	370	23½	23⅜	23½	
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg 1.80	7	92	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
39⅝	31⅝	PacLm 1.50	13	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
31⅝	25⅝	PacPet .86	9	143	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+⅜
24⅛	21¼	PacPw 1.88	10	184	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
18⅞	16⅝	PacTT 1.40	9	62	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
82	76	PacTT pf 6		z50	78	78	78	+⅜
16⅝	9⅛	PacTIn .80	9	5	13½	13½	13½	
8⅜	6	PaineW .40	6	43	6⅛	6	6	
15⅝	13½	PaIW pf 1.30		42	13½	13⅜	13⅝	−⅛
15⅝	9⅞	PalmBc .65	4	48	13	12⅞	12⅝	+¼
5⅞	3⅝	Pamida .12	18	18	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	3⅝	PanAm	8	295	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
50⅝	41⅝	PanEP 2.50	8	33	46½	46⅛	46⅛	−⅛
17½	13⅝	PaprCtt .80b	8	28	16⅛	16	16	
22⅞	16⅝	Pargas 1b	8	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
41¼	29⅝	ParkDr .20	9	281	33⅝	37¼	37⅝	−1½
28⅝	23⅝	ParHan 1	8	23	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
13⅝	15⅝	ParkPn .46	9	87	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅝
19½	11	PatPtl	16	96	11⅞	11	11⅛	+⅛
17¼	14⅝	Pavlsnw .50	6	6	6⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
28⅛	20¼	Peabody .20	10	43	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝	
52¼	32⅝	Penney 1.48	9	168	33½	33⅛	33⅛	−⅜
25⅛	20⅝	PaPL 1.92	7	79	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
55	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z40	54	54	54	−½
100	97½	PaPL pf 8.60		z90	101½	101½	101½	+½
100	92½	PaPL pf 8.48		z150	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+⅛
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z170	112½	111½	111½	−½
96	87½	PaPL pf 8		z30	91½	91½	91½	−½
102⅝	95½	PaPL pf 8.70		z20	100	100	100	−⅛
37⅞	31⅝	Pennwlt 1.80	10	27	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	
26⅝	23	Penw pf 1.60		2	23½	23½	23½	+⅝
35⅝	26	Pennzol 1.80	6	173	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
45½	33½	Pennz pf1.33		7	35⅝	35½	35½	+⅛

Because of a computer failure, the New York and American Stock Quotations are the 3 o'clock listings.

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11¼	7⅝	PeopDr .20	7	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
39⅝	35⅝	PeopGs 2.76	7	41	38⅝	38½	38⅝	−¼
27	22¼	PepsiCo .80	12	1040	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
21¾	16½	PerkinE .32	14	291	19⅝	18⅞	19	−⅛
33	29	PetInc 1.80	8	17	31¼	31¼	31¼	
81⅛	11⅝	PeterPl .88	8	6	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
87⅞	67	Petrie 2a	23	9	77	77	77	
32¾	25	Petrolan .72	8	43	27½	27¼	27¼	−¼
29	23⅞	PetRs 2.01e		6	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+⅛
25⅞	22⅝	PetRs pf1.75		4	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
29⅝	24⅛	Pfizer .96	11	505	26	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
41¼	20⅝	PhelpD 2.20	10	373	22⅛	21⅝	22	
21¼	17½	PhilaEl 1.80	10	297	20	19⅞	20	−⅛
45¼	41⅝	PhilE pf 3.80		z110	41½	41½	41½	−½
104½	93⅝	PhilE pf 8.75		z200	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	−¼
107¼	101	PhilE pf 9.50		z60	104	103	104	
91	83	PhilE pf 7.75		z40	84¼	84¼	84¼	−¾
18¼	15½	PhilaSub .88	7	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅛
64⅝	51½	PhilMr 1.65	12	247	61½	60¼	60⅝	+⅛
8¾	5	Phillnd .10c	7	38	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
13¼	10½	Phillnd pf 1		6	11	10¼	10⅝	2
33⅞	27	PhilPet 1	10	532	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	−¼
11⅝	8¼	PhilVH .60	6	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18½	15⅝	PiedNG 1.44	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Pier 1 .20	5	54	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
45	35⅝	Pillsbry 1.28	11	25	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	−⅛
39¼	27½	Pioner 1.50	7	106	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
21⅝	15½	PitneyB .80	9	67	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
37⅛	23	Pittstn 1.20	8	174	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
37⅝	19¼	PizzaHt .40	13	197	35	35½	35⅝	−½
5¼	3⅛	PlanRsc	8	219	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
13¼	10	Plantrn .08	11	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Playboy .12	15	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
19¼	10½	Plessey .46e	12	36	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Pneumo 1	5	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
38⅝	27¼	Polaroid .80	11	383	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	−⅛
15⅝	6	Pondrosa	10	207	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
19¼	16⅝	PopeTal .80	10	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
25⅛	17⅝	Portec .80b	7	22	18⅛	d17½	17⅝	−⅝
20⅝	18⅛	PortGE 1.70	14	93	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
39⅞	27½	Potlch 1.20	7	21	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
16⅝	14⅝	PotmEl 1.28	9	73	16	15⅞	15⅞	
50	46¼	PotEl pf 4.04		z100	49	49	49	
61¼	57	PotEl pf 5.45		z80	58½	56½	58½	
16¼	12	Premier .54		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
93⅝	72½	ProctG 2.60	14	x270	81⅝	80⅝	81	+⅝
10⅝	8⅝	ProdRsh .44	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
20¼	17	PSvCol 1.46	11	86	19	17⅞	18	+⅛
26⅛	24⅝	PSCol pf2.10		2	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅝
32⅝	26	PSvcIn 2.04	9	28	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
114	108	PSInd pf9.44		z50	110½	110½	110½	−½
105½	101	PSInd pf8.52		z30	103½	103½	103½	−1¼
22½	19¾	PSvNH .88	10	33	21¼	21	21	
32¼	28½	PSNH pf2.75		z300	31	31	31	+⅛
24	20⅝	PSvNM 1.60	10	27	21	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
26⅛	21½	PSvEG 1.95	8	78	24⅝	24⅛	24½	−⅛
17⅝	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
65⅛	59½	PSEG pf5.28		z100	63	63	63	−1
25⅞	24⅛	PSEG pf2.17		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
85¼	78	PSEG pf6.80		z1030	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+⅛
29	25½	PSEG pf2.43		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
131	124½	PSE pf 12.25		z40	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	
93½	83	PSEG pf7.40		z100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	−1⅛
9⅝	4½	Publcker		11	7	6⅞	7	
4⅞	2⅝	Pueblo		16	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
4⅝	3⅛	PR Cem	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
18⅝	16⅛	PgSPL 1.40	10	62	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
35⅝	29	Pullmn 1.32	12	11	29⅝	29¼	29¼	−⅜
19½	16½	Purex 1.08	8	33	16½	d16⅛	15⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PurlmFa	4	44	3	2⅞	3	
28⅝	19½	Purolt 1.16	10	24	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
25⅝	20	QuakOat 1.04	8	59	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
25¼	14½	QuakSC .88	9	37	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
28⅝	19¼	Quanex 1.20	7	2	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
8¼	5¼	Questor .30r	10	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛

R

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32½	25⅝	RCA 1.20	9	351	26⅞	25⅝	26½	−⅛
47	43	RCApf 3.50		z10	44½	44	44½	+1
76	68	RCA pf 4		33	67½	d67½	67½	−⅜
15⅝	9⅛	RTE .40	9	14	11⅝	11⅛	11½	−⅛
17⅝	14	RalsPur .40	11	207	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
4½	3⅛	Ramad .12e	14	63	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
24	13¼	Rancoln .80	6	14	16⅛	16¼	16¼	−¼
8⅞	4⅝	RapidAm	8	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
33⅞	27⅝	Raybt 1.50b	6	57	27¼	d27¼	27¼	−⅛
28⅝	19	Raymnd 1	6	43	24	23¼	23¼	−⅛
32	28	Raythn 1	9	417	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
24	16	ReadBat 1	7	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Redman	3	155	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅛
12¼	8¼	ReeceCp .20	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
24½	20¼	ReevsB 1.60	6	1	23⅝	23⅝	
20⅛	14½	ReichCh .74	8	5	15	14⅞	
15	8⅝	ReliabSt .48	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅝	29¼	ReinEl 1.20	10	64	30⅝	30½	
98	80	RelEl pf 3		2	84	84	84
26⅝	18⅛	ReliancGp	4	6	23¼	23	23
43⅝	34½	RelG pf 2.20		4	38½	33⅞	
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		5	25½	25¼	
29⅛	26⅝	Relin pf 2.88		2	28½	28⅝	
11	7⅝	RepubCp	6	23	8	8	8
24½	15⅝	RepFinS 1	5	5	23½	23½	
2	1⅛	RepMtg		2	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅝	22	RepStl 1.60	8	43	22⅝	22¼	
34⅝	26⅝	RepTex 1.20	7	35	27⅝	27¼	
21⅝	13⅝	ResrvOil .20	11	115	14⅛	13⅝	14
26⅝	15⅝	RevcoDS .40	12	75	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅝	9⅛	Revere	10	19	13	12⅞	
44½	34⅛	Revlon 1	14	207	42	41½	
14⅝	9½	Rexham .50	9	247	12	11⅞	
17⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .80	6	33	16½	16¼	
70⅝	62½	Reynln 3.28	8	98	61⅝	61¼	
44⅞	29¼	ReyMet 1.50	7	95	31	30¼	
11⅝	7½	ReynSe .40a	8	30	8	7⅞	
16⅝	12¼	RichCo 1	6	6	14¼	14¼	
26¼	18¼	RichMer .90	10	36	24	23⅞	
21⅛	17⅛	RiegelT 1.30	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	
30⅛	20½	RioGran .80	7	3	24⅛	23⅞	
17⅝	12½	RioGr pf .80		12	13⅝	13⅝	
19¼	13⅛	RiteAid .32	10	61	17¼	17⅛	
25⅝	18⅞	Robshw 1.10	10	5	20⅝	20⅝	
25½	21⅞	Robrtsn 1.50	9	5	24⅛	24⅛	
14¼	9¼	Robins .32	10	399	10⅝	10	
21¼	17⅝	RochG 1.40	8	77	20⅛	20¼	
17⅝	14⅛	RochTl 1.12	9	64	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	10⅝	Rockowr .76	5	15	11⅞	11⅝	
37¼	30	Rockwl 2.20	8	56	30⅛	30⅛	
32¼	26⅛	Rkint pf 1.35		4	26⅛	26⅞	
51½	29⅝	RohmH 1.28	9	17	31	30⅝	
6⅞	5⅝	Rohrlnd	65	3	5⅝	5⅝	
24¼	16½	Rollins .50	10	16	18⅛	17⅞	
4⅛	3⅝	Ronson	90	100	4⅛	4½	
14½	9⅝	Rorer .60	11	101	13⅛	12⅞	
29⅝	19½	Rosario .40b	15	215	25⅝	24⅛	
28½	14½	Rowan .12	11	67	24⅛	24	
21½	14⅝	RoyCCol 1	9	53	20¼	20⅛	
61	51⅛	RoylD 4.25e	5	51	56	55⅝	
27½	21½	Rubbrm .60	12	4	23⅛	23	
12⅛	10⅝	RussTog .76	8	11	11⅝	11⅝	
18	12⅝	RyderS .40	6	86	15⅝	15⅝	

S

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
4⅝	2⅝	SCA	10	49	3⅝	3½	
25⅛	19⅝	SCM 1	5	46	19¾	19⅝	
15½	12¼	SOS .50	6	8	13⅛	13	
33⅝	24	Sabine .50	9	39	26½	25½	
6¼	4⅝	Safedln .16	7	11	5½	5⅝	
50⅝	39	Safewy 2.20	10	144	40⅞	43¾	
13⅞	9½	SagaCp .36	7	5	12	12	
44½	29½	SJoMn 1.30	12	41	31¾	31¼	
14⅛	12½	StJoLP 1.20	10	9	13⅝	13½	
47½	39	StLSaF 2.50	8	35	45⅝	44⅝	
13¼	11⅞	SPaulS 1.02e		61	12⅝	12½	
38⅞	28⅝	StRegP 1.64	9	366	30⅝	30⅝	
7¾	6¼	Salant .32	4	28	6½	6⅝	
24⅞	13⅛	Sambos .48	13	1397	u25⅛	24⅝	
15¾	13¼	SDieGE 1.36	8	116	15⅝	15¼	
12	7¼	SJuanR .991	12	18	9⅝	9¼	
16⅛	9⅝	Sanders		100	15¾	15⅝	
42½	35½	SFeInd 2.20	6	105	36¼	35⅝	
11½	9⅜	SFein pf .50		30	9¾	9¾	
56	42½	SFeInt .60	5	234	46⅝	46⅛	
16⅝	13⅛	SafWel .60	7	5	13⅝	13¼	
3⅞	2⅝	SavAStp	3	10	3	3	
7½	5⅜	SavOnD .24	7	75	6⅛	5⅞	
13½	9⅝	SavElP 1b	7	9	11¾	11⅝	
16	14⅛	SavE A 1.34		2	14¼	14⅝	
14⅝	13	SavE pf 1.28		3	13¼	13¼	
53	18⅛	SavBM .40	6	385	25½	23⅞	
19⅝	12⅛	SavBM wi		37	13	d12⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Saxon	9	207	5	4⅝	
8⅛	4½	Schaefer	7	9	4⅞	4⅝	
44¼	28⅝	SchrPlo 1.12	9	560	29⅛	28⅝	
18½	12¼	Schlitz .68	10	78	12⅝	12¼	
70¼	56	Schlmb 1.10	17	213	66⅝	65⅝	
16	13	SCOAIn .90	5	4	14⅝	14¼	
6⅞	5	ScotLad .36	12	124	5⅞	5⅝	
29	22¼	ScotFet 1.40	7	5	25⅝	25¼	
27½	21⅛	ScottFor 1	8	78	26¼	26	
20¼	13	ScottP .76	8	245	13⅝	13½	
13⅛	8	Scottys .20	11	8	12	12½	
23½	18¾	ScovilI 1.20	7	46	19	d18⅝	
60¼	24⅛	SeaCont .60	9	134	44⅞	43⅝	
23⅛	21⅞	SeaCont wi		14	22⅝	22⅛	
39⅛	30¼	SeabCL 2	5	457	32¼	32	
4⅞	2⅝	SeabWA	3	43	3¼	3⅛	
24	19⅛	Seagram .80	8	11	19½	19⅝	
17¼	14¼	SealPw 1	6	44	15⅝	15½	
13¾	10⅞	SearleG .52	10	230	11⅝	11½	
32¾	27¼	Sears .96	11	826	23⅝	28⅝	
15⅝	7¼	Seatrain	7	796	8⅝	d 7⅝	
41⅞	27⅞	SedcoInc .30	7	123	36⅞	36⅞	
19¼	15⅝	SelgLt 1.20b	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	
7¼	4⅞	SvcCpInt .24	5	13	6	6	
20¼	15⅛	Servmt 1	6	44	17⅛	16⅝	
11½	7¼	Shakspr .40	7	10	8½	8½	
41	28	Shaklee .50	8	131	36⅝	34⅞	
20⅝	15⅞	Shapell .10	3	7	16	15⅞	
9¾	6⅛	ShearH .30a	2	65	6¼	d 5⅝	
36½	29⅝	ShellOil 1.60	6	262	30⅛	30	
44½	31	ShellT 1.08e	7	3	40½	40⅝	
15⅝	10⅞	ShllrGt .60a	4	317	12	11⅞	
23⅞	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		4	19⅝	19½	
41½	23⅝	Shrwin 2.20	33	86	24⅝	23⅞	
14⅞	12	SierPac 1.10	7	26	13⅞	13¾	
34⅝	24	Signal 1.36	7	101	28¼	28⅛	
7⅝	5½	SimPrec .20	7	14	6	5⅞	
19⅝	13⅛	Simm 1.12	16	1	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅝	10	SimpPat .50	11	113	10⅝	10⅝	
25¾	19½	Singer .40	6	98	19⅞	19⅝	
45	40	Singr pf 3.50		8	40¼	d39¾	
24½	17¼	Skaggs .70	10	33	24⅛	23¾	
17	10½	Skil Co	8	2	11¼	11⅛	
19¼	12	Skyline .32	12	47	13½	13¼	
17⅝	14¼	SmitnA 1	4	33	15½	15	
40	29¼	SmithInt .72	8	178	30	d28⅝	
42⅞	30⅝	Smtkln 1.10	16	367	40⅞	40¼	
20⅞	16⅝	SmithTr .70	5	2	13	18	
22	17	Smucker .90	8	2	17¼	17¼	
6¾	2⅞	Sonesta	7	1	5½	5½	
10⅝	7⅞	SonyCp .07e	14	182	8	7⅞	
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	5	42¾	42⅝	
21	18¼	SCrEG 1.56	8	37	18⅞	18¾	
20¾	17½	SoJerIn 1.62	8	1	19¼	19¼	
17½	13	Soutdwn .60		7	17	17	
32	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		2	32	32	
12¾	9½	SoetBk .40	9	25	10¼	10⅛	
9⅝	7	SoetPS 1.37t	7	5	8⅛	8	
26⅝	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	273	24⅞	24¼	
18⅛	15⅝	SouthCo 1.54	9	430	17⅝	17⅝	
32⅝	30	SoNRes 1.05	8	16	31⅞	31¾	
40¾	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	13	38⅞	38⅝	
38⅛	32½	SouPac 2.40	7	145	32⅞	d32¼	
6⅝	6⅛	SouRy pf .50		9	6½	6⅝	
38⅝	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	15	2	33¼	33¼	

(Continued on next page.)

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUES

October 18, 1977

$175,000,000

European Investment Bank

$75,000,000

7¾% Notes Due October 1, 1984

$100,000,000

8⅜% Bonds Due October 1, 1992

The First Boston Corporation

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Kuhn Loeb & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Salomon Brothers

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — UBS-DB Corporation — Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation — EuroPartners Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — Banca Commerciale Italiana — The Bank of Bermuda Limited

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Crédit Commercial de France — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

New Court Securities Corporation — The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Scandinavian Securities Corporation — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Yamaichi International (America), Inc. — County Bank Limited — Suez American Corporation

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$30,000,000

Pennsylvania Life Company

10¼% Senior Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1997

Interest Payable March 1 and September 1

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Alex. Brown & Sons

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. — EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. — Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.

Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. — Rotan Mosle Inc. — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Stuart Brothers — Sutro & Co. Incorporated — Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. — UBS-DB Corporation — Baird, Patrick & Co., Inc.

September, 1977

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 17

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27⅜	20½	SoutInd	.60a	11	6	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
25⅝	18¼	SwtAir	.28	7	45	21¾	21	21⅛+	⅜
25½	20½	SwtBlsh	1.10	8	21	23	23	23	
10¼	7⅛	SwstFor	.20	6	16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
22⅝	18¾	SwtFl	pf1.50		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
16	13¾	SwPbSv	1.10	8	69	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
15½	11⅞	SpartF	.25	6	6	14	14	14 —	⅛
20⅜	15½	SperryH	1	6	9	17¼	17	17¼	
41	36	SperryH	pf 3		2	38	38	38 —	¼
43⅝	31⅛	SperryR	1.12	7	113	31¾	31⅛	31⅝	
15	12⅝	SpringM	.90	8	7	14	13⅞	14 +	¼
29⅝	23½	SquarD	1.20	11	248	24⅝	23⅝	24 —	1⅛
30½	23⅛	Squibb	.96	10	94	23½	23¼	23⅓+	¼
22⅜	17¾	Staley	1	9	58	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	1
31⅝	24¼	StBrnd	1.28	12	159	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
42¼	8½	StBPaint	.88	14	29	29⅛	28⅞	29¼+	⅛
12⅜	9⅛	StdMotA	.40	6	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
45½	37½	StOilCl	2.40	7	298	40⅜	39½	39¾—	⅛
59⅞	46⅝	StOInd	2.60	7	626	47½	47	47¼—	⅛
91¼	72½	StOilOh	1.36	20	147	77	76⅝	76⅞—	¼
11⅞	7⅝	StPacCp	.20	3	30	7¼	d 7½	7½—	⅛
9	7	StPress	.40	11	1	7⅞	7¼	7¼+	⅛
7⅞	6⅜	StPrud	.66	9	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
19	15⅝	Standex	.90	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
36¼	28⅝	StanW	1.24	8	18	29	29	29 +	⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Starret	1.20	8	1	23	23	23 —	¼
13	11⅜	StaMSe	1.05		19	12½	12⅜	12½	
45⅞	31⅝	StaufCh	1.80	7	35	32⅞	32½	32⅞—	⅜
10⅞	7⅞	Sterchi	.56	7	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
17	13⅛	SterlDg	.78	10	239	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	SterlPre	.12b	7	79	3⅝	d 3½	3½—	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Sterndnt	.50		29	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15	StevenJ	1.20	5	103	14⅝	d14⅜	14⅝—	⅜
37⅝	28⅜	StewWa	1.96	7	3	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
23⅞	19⅝	StokVC	1.20	9	6	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
13½	11½	StokVC	pf 1		z280	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
65⅝	53¾	StoneW	2.75	7	4	54½	54¼	54¼—	½
15⅝	11⅛	StonCon	.60	6	7	11⅞	11½	11¾+	⅜
16½	12⅞	StopShop	1	5	24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	StorTec	.47t	8	164	16½	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
28¼	19⅜	StorerB	1	5	29	21⅛	21	21 —	¼
16⅝	12⅛	StridRit	.92	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛?	¼
50⅜	38¾	StuWor	1.68	4	48	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜—	⅜
5¼	3	SuavSho	.20	5	31	3⅛	3	3	
24⅝	19⅛	SubPrG	1.20	8	25	22⅝	22½	22½	
12⅝	8⅛	SuCrest	.50	4	1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
25	18⅜	SunChm	.40	5	4	19½	19⅜	19½	
49	40	SunCo	2.32	5	99	40	d39⅛	39⅞—	¼
51	41⅝	SunC	pf 2.25		2x	41⅜	d41¼	41¼—	⅝
25	19½	Sunbm	1.20	8	111	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
42¾	33⅛	Sundstr	1.20	8	81	33⅜	33¼	33¼—	⅝
60	48	Sunds	pf3.50		1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
16⅞	11	SunsMg	.15r	403	93	12¼	11⅞	12 —	⅛
27½	21⅛	SuprVal	.86	9	195	27⅛	26¾	26¾	
258	180	SuprOil	1.80	14	8	207	205	205 —	1
9¼	6⅝	SupmkG	.36	5	28	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
22⅞	14⅜	Supscp	.75e	6	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
19½	15⅜	Swank	1a	6	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
21	16⅜	Sybron	.96	8	21	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅜
41¼	36¼	Sybrn	pf2.40		2	37½	37½	37½	
14¼	7⅝	Sycor		12	81	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
8⅜	5½	Systron		7	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		T							
13⅝	7⅝	TRE	.52	11	18	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
40⅝	31½	TRW	1.60	7	89	32⅛	32¼	32⅜—	⅜
90	74⅝	TRW	pf 4.40		1	75½	75½	75½	
83	67½	TRW	pr 4.10		1	67⅛	d67¼	67¼—	½
33⅝	24	TaftBrd	1	7	7	26⅛	26	26	
6⅞	3⅜	Talcott		24	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Talley	.70	6	32	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅝	11½	Talley	pf 1		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
20⅝	17⅝	TampEl	1.20	10	44	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
42⅝	21	Tandy		7	101	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
16	9⅝	Tandych		5	14	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Tappan	.24	8	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
23⅝	18⅜	Technr	.40	7	114	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
13	5⅛	Tchncolr	.40	6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	8⅝	Technicn		8	52	8⅝	8⅝	8½+	⅛
38¼	28¼	Tektrnx	.48	13	188	35⅝	35	35¼—	¾
6⅝	4⅛	Telecor	.30	6	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
74⅛	47⅛	Teledn	1 45t	4	514	56½	54½	55⅛+	1
9⅞	6⅛	Telprmt		22	171	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
3⅝	2¼	Telex		8	75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅝	29⅝	Tennco	2	7	895	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17½	10	Tesoro	1		124	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
31	21¼	Tesor	pf2.16		34	22⅛	22	22	
30⅝	25⅝	Texaco	2	8	881	27⅞	27½	27½—	½
39¼	31⅛	TexCm	1.10	10	2	33⅜	33½	33½—	¼
46⅞	36⅞	TexEst	2.10	9	54	41⅜	41¼	41⅜—	⅛
33⅜	29⅛	TxET	pf2.87		5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
49	41⅜	TexGsT	2.40	9	37	46⅞	46¼	46¼—	⅜
22⅞	14¼	TexInd	1b	7	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	
102¼	75⅜	TexInst	1.32	16	95	78⅞	77⅝	77¾—	½
12⅜	6⅝	TexInt		10	169	9¼	9	9	
34½	25¼	TexOGs	.28	9	62	28⅞	28	28⅛—	¼
43	28¼	TxPcLd	.35e	16	1	37½	37½	37½	
23⅝	18⅞	TexUtil	1.40	9	525	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
31⅞	19¾	Texsgif	1.20	13	73	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
55¼	39⅜	Texgif	pf 3		36	40	40	40 +	¼
5⅝	2½	Texfi Ind			26	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
34⅝	30¼	Textr	pf 2.08		10	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
26⅝	22⅞	Textr	pf 1.40		50	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Thiokol	1	7	37	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
40⅞	32¼	ThomBet	1	15	22	36⅛	35⅞	36 +	¼
12⅝	10	Thomin	.44	6	89	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
19½	15⅛	ThomJW	.80	7	75	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Thrifty	.48	8	80	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
22⅞	17⅞	Ticor	1.10	6	21	19¼	19	19	
27	16¾	Tidwatr	.60	6	86	19⅞	19½	19¾—	¼
13½	10⅛	TigerInt	.50	7	42	10½	10⅜	10½	
38¼	31¾	TimeIn	1.30	8	159	33½	32⅞	33½+	⅜
25⅝	20	TimeMir	.80	9	19	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞+	⅛
55½	49⅛	Timkn	2.20	8	12	50	49⅝	49⅝	
18⅝	16	Tishman	.50		25	u18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	¼
10⅞	5½	TobinP			34	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅜
17⅝	8⅛	ToddSh		70	7	13⅛	13¼	13⅛—	¼
27¼	24⅛	TolEdis	2.12	9	35	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
12¼	9¼	TonkaCp	.48	8	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
9⅝	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	11	5	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
15⅞	10¼	Tracor	.28	6	10	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
41⅛	31⅛	Trane	1.36	9	101	34½	32½	32½—	1⅜
39⅛	34⅜	TranUn	1.92	9	379	37⅜	37½	37½	
12½	7¾	TWA		4	264	8	7¾	8 +	⅛
26⅞	17	TWA	pf 2		106	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	TWA	pf1.90		34	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜+	⅛
16⅝	13½	Transam	.80	8	236	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅜
24¼	22⅛	TranInc	1.96		10	23⅜	23⅛	23½	
22½	17	Transco	1.10	9	68	21⅜	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Transcn	.52	6	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
80	70⅞	TrGP	pf6.65		z100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	1⅜
107	101	TrG	pf 10.32		z100	104	103½	104	
28⅛	26	TrGP	pf 2.50		16	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	9⅜	Transoh	.28	4	26	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	
27⅜	21	Tranwy	1.60	7	21	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛—	⅛
37	29⅞	Travlrs	1.28	7	145	30	29¾	29⅞—	⅜
43	35⅝	Travelr	pf 2		3	36	d35¾	35¾—	⅜
22⅝	19⅞	TriCon	2.16e		59	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛—	¼
33½	30½	TriCn	pf2.50		4	30¾	d30¼	30¾+	¼
10½	8⅛	Triaind	.07e		11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅝	14½	TriaPac	.60	5	93	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
26⅞	17⅞	Trinityln	.80	6	6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	Tropican	1	13	33	30⅝	30¼	30¼ —	⅛
17¼	14	TucsnG	1.16	8	77	16	15¾	15⅞—	¼
25⅝	9⅞	TwenCn	.70	8	146	23¾	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
18½	14⅜	TwinDs	.90	6	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
24½	14½	TycoLab	.40	8	26	15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
24¾	19½	TylerCp	.60	6	13	20½	20¼	20⅜—	¼
23⅛	18	Tymshr		11	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
		U							
27½	17½	UAL	.60	8	180	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
21¾	17⅛	UGI	1m48	8	73	21⅜	21¼	21⅛+	⅜
31½	28⅞	UGI	pf 2.75		z400	30⅛	30	30	
18¼	13½	UMC	1.20	9	45	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UMET Tr			55	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	UOP	.70	8	8	14	14	14	
24¼	17⅝	UVInd	1	5	119	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
22¾	18½	UARCO	1.20	6	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
14	9¾	Unarco	.70	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
56	47¼	UnINV	3.35e	7	20	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜—	½
13⅞	10⅞	UnBncp	.84	8	56	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	¼
66⅞	45⅛	UCamp	1.80	9	129	46	45⅛	45⅞—	⅛
62⅞	41¼	UnCarb	2.80	6	434	42⅜	42¼	42⅜—	⅜
9	6⅜	UnCmrce		12	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	UnionCp		12	92	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
16¼	15	UnElec	1.36	9	116	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
54¼	50	UnEl	pf 4.50		z50	51	51	51 —	1½
31	28½	UnEl	pf 2.72		20	28½	d28¼	28½	
94	86¼	UnEl	pf 8		1	88	88	88 —	½
59¼	49⅞	UnOCal	2.20	7	323	52⅜	52¼	52¼—	⅛
76⅝	65	UOCa	pf2.50		14	68	67⅝	67⅝—	⅛
58½	44⅞	UPacC	1.70	10	229	47⅛	d46⅞	46⅞—	½
11¼	8½	Uniroyal	.50	6	93	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
91	82⅛	Uniryal	pf 8		z100	87½	87½	87½	
101	7¼	UnBrand		4	91	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	¼
15⅝	12½	UnBrnd	pfA		10	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
11⅛	10	UnItCp	.83e		22	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
33⅞	25½	UnEnRs	1.72	6	23	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
19	11	UFInCal	.40	4	49	16½	16½	15½	
14⅜	11⅜	UnGrnty		5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
29¼	25⅞	UIIlum	2.44	9	20	27⅞	27¾	27⅞+	⅛
25½	23⅜	UIlly	pf 2.20		z100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
29⅞	18¼	UnitInd	.80	6	14	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅜
19¾	13¼	UnitIn	pf .42		2	12	d12	12 —	1¼
7⅛	4⅜	UnitInn	.14	6	29	6½	6	6⅛—	⅛
13⅞	10¾	UJerBk	1.04	7	21	11	11	11 —	⅛
44⅞	25⅞	UnNucl	1.20t	7	128	26⅛	d25⅞	25⅞—	⅞
5⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn		2	78	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅞	10⅝	UnRefg	.64	5	5	13½	13⅜	13½+	¼
10⅛	14⅜	USFoS	1.26e		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
39⅞	32	USFidG	1.84	6	125	32¾	d31⅞	32 —	⅞
26⅝	22¼	USGyps	1.60	11	65	23¼	23	23⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	USHom	.24	6	160	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
8¼	6¼	USInd	.40	7	157	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
15⅞	9⅝	USLeasg	.40	5	4	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
4½	2⅝	US Rty			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27	18	USShoe	1.20	8	20	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
50	27	USSteel	2.20	8	379	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
33¼	24¼	USTobc	1.40	11	7	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
41¼	23⅞	UnTech	1.80	6	189	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞+	
182½	127¼	UnTch	pf 8		2	151	151	151 +	1⅜
122	104	UnTch	pf7.32		3	103	d102	103 —	1
21½	17⅞	UniTel	1.28	9	107	20	19⅞	19⅞	
10¼	6⅛	Unitrod	.10	8	13	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
11	8½	UnIvar	.56	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
27⅜	19⅝	UnivFd	1.28	8	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
35⅜	27¼	UnLeaf	1.88	7	7	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛—	⅛
38⅝	30	Upjohn	1.20	12	168	33⅝	33⅛	33½—	⅛
19½	14½	USLIFE	.52	7	51	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
15½	11¼	UslifeF	.96a		4	12	11⅝	11⅝	
23¼	19⅝	UtahPL	1.56	10	211	20⅛	19⅞	20	
34⅝	31½	UIPL	pf 2.80		4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
		V							
22⅛	17⅝	VF Cp	1.10	7	303	17¼	d17	17 —	⅜
24⅛	17½	VSICorp	.80	7	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
10¼	7	Valleyln	.40	12	37	8	7	8	
21⅛	14⅛	Varian	.28	11	74	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
10⅞	7⅛	Varolnc	.20a	4	46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Vendo			22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Venice	.151		14	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
15⅝	13⅜	VestSe	1.31e		5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13	12⅞	Vetco	.20a	33	1013	u23⅜	21⅞	22½+	1⅛
18⅛	9½	Viacom	.20	13	59	15	15	15⅛	
15⅛	14	VaEPw	1.34	8	347	14⅜	14½	14⅝	
50½	45	VaEP	pf4.20		z100	46½	46½	46½	

Because of a computer failure, the New York and American Stock Quotations are the 3 o'clock listings.

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
57½	52½	VaEP	pf4.80		z1940	55⅝	54½	54½—	⅜
91⅝	85	VaEP	pf7.72		z100	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
110	102¾	VaEP	pf9.75		z100	104½	104½	104½+	½
32¾	30⅛	VaEP	pf2.90		16	31	30¾	30¾—	⅛
89¼	81½	VaEP	pf7.45		z50	85¼	85¼	85¼—	1⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado			65	7⅛	6⅞	7	
27⅜	21¼	VulcnM	1.10	7	44	22¼	22⅜	22⅜	
		W							
21	15½	Wachov	.54	8	26	15¾	15½	15¾+	¼
4⅝	3⅝	WachRty			10	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
18½	11⅞	WalMart	.18	13	10	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
17⅞	14⅞	Walgrn	1.10	7	14	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
28⅞	22⅞	WlkrA	1.40a	7	14	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
21⅜	16⅞	WallBus	.66	7	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅜
27½	20½	WallMu	1.20	3	4	23	23	23 —	⅛
33⅝	25½	WaltJm	1.40	6	15	28⅞	28½	28½—	⅜
12½	11⅛	WaltJ	pf 1		z120	12	11¾	12 —	¼
42	27½	WaltJ	pf1.60		6	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
8⅞	5	WardFd			2	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Warnaco			5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
32¼	19	WarnS	1.20	8	20	22½	22⅜	22¼—	⅛
32¾	25½	WrnCom	.80	6	64	26⅝	25½	26⅛+	½
113	92	WrnC	pf 4.25		7	92½	d90⅞	92½+	⅛
15½	8⅞	WrnerCo	.60	14	281	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
31¼	23⅞	WarnrL	1.10	12	331	25¼	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
26⅝	27	WashGs	2.08	8	9	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
20¼	16½	WashNat	1	7	204	19½	19¼	19½—	¼
55	32½	WesN	pf2.50		3	34⅝	24	34	
26⅛	18½	WashSH	1.20	10	6	23	22½	22½—	¼
25⅝	20½	WshWt	1.76	8	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
17¼	12	WasteM	.28	11	84	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
25½	16¼	WatkinJ	.32	10	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
7¾	5⅝	WayGos	.48	14	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.28	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	Wean	pf 1.26		7	12⅝	d12½	12⅝	
14½	8	WebbD	.15e	13	262	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	⅜
28½	24¾	WeisMkt	82	8	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	
28⅞	24⅝	WellsF	1.12	8	95	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9½	WellFM	.84e	14	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
41	22½	WiPtPe	2.40	6	12	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
10⅞	6⅛	WnAirL	.40	6	222	6⅞	6½	6½	
33	26½	WnBnc	1.50	7	51	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	⅛
25	14⅛	WnNoA	.40b	7	83	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
23⅞	14	WnPacIn		4	8	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
24	17	WnPubl	.88	10	325	23½	22¼	23⅜+	1⅛
20½	17	WUnion	1.40	8	98	18½	18	18½+	¼
12¾	11⅞	WUn	dpf1.18		11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
27¼	25⅞	WUTl	pf 2.56		24	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅛
22¼	16¼	WestgEl	.97	6	2680	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
53⅞	25	Wstvac	1.20	8	58	27⅝	27	27⅝+	¼
46½	28¼	Weyerhr	.80	11	202	29	28½	28½	
64½	46¾	Weyr	pf 2.80		36	46¼	45⅞	46 +	⅛
32½	24	WheelF	.84	10	31	28	27⅞	27⅞	
20	8½	WheelPit			27	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
62	42	WhelPit	pf 6		z50	44⅝	44¾	44⅝—	⅛
53	34½	WhelPit	pf 5		z430	35	d33¾	33⅝—	⅜
27¾	23¼	Whirlpol	1	8	522	24	23½	23—	¼
28⅜	19½	WhitCn	1.10a	5	40	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
43¼	37⅜	WhitC	pfC 3		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
8⅝	6¼	WhiteMt		4	279	8¼	7⅞	8 —	¼
28¼	21⅛	Whiting	1.60	8	11	24¾	24½	24¾	
7⅛	4¼	Whittakr		9	135	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16	12½	Wickes	90	7	40	14	13⅞	13⅞	
26⅛	18⅞	Williams	1	7	255	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	¼
9⅝	6½	WilshrO	.12	9	65	7	6¾	6¾—	¼
45½	38¼	WinnD	1.68	12	21	e8¾	38½	38½+	⅛
6⅞	3¼	Winnbgo		15	43	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
19½	12⅝	WinterJ	1	5	9	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
32⅞	27¾	WisEP	2.12	11	43	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
101¼	93	WisE	pf 7.75		z100	95½	95½	95½—	1
23⅝	19⅝	WisGas	1.80	6	9	21¾	21½	21½	
30⅝	28	WisG	pf 2.55		3	29	28⅞	29 +	½
23	19½	WiscPL	1.48	10	9	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
21⅞	18¼	WiscPS	1.54	11	10	20¾	20⅝	20½	
34	23	Witco	1.52	6	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
15¼	11⅞	WitrD	.60a	5	87	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	WolvrW	.20	6	7	5	4⅞	5	
12⅝	10½	Wometc	.48	6	63	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8⅞	6½	WoodCp	.40	6	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
30	19½	WoodPet	.30	9	203	19⅞	d19	19⅛—	⅜
25⅜	17⅞	Wolwth	1.40	6	441	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
39½	28¾	Wolw	pf 2.20		3	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
6	4⅛	WorldAir		9	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
85⅞	70⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	12	11	83¼	83	83 —	¼
10½	7½	Wurlitzr	.40	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅛	9¾	Wylain	.60	9	27	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
8⅞	5⅝	WyleLb	.32	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	¾	Wyly Cp			26	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16	
		X							
58¾	43½	Xerox	1.60	11	320	52½	51⅞	51⅞	
31⅜	15⅞	XTRA	.24e	5	70	24⅛	23⅜	23⅝—	½
		Y							
13¾	10⅛	Yates	.20	5	81	11¼	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
		Z							
17⅛	12⅞	ZaleCp	.92	7	47	16¼	16	16 —	¼
15	11½	ZalepfA	.80		6	12¾	12½	12½	
14⅞	10	Zapata	.30b	6	191	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	ZayreCp		3	48	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
28	12¾	ZenithR	1	7	317	13¾	13½	13⅝	
16⅛	13	ZurnInd	.60	8	25	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 14, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5954 Abitibi	$9	9	9	
3700 Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1300 Agra Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	
15142 Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1025 Alta Nat	$44	44	44	
130 Algo Cent	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
4690 Almine	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
4085 Am Bonza	$28	27½	27⅝+	¼
3500 Alco A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1476 BP Can	$13⅞	13¼	13¼	
3300 Banister C	$12¾	12½	12½—	¼
4470 Bank N S	$19⅝	19	19⅛	
130 Beth Cop A	$15½	15½	15½	
12850 Block Bros	$6½	6½	6½+	¼
1510 Bralor Res	480	475	475	
1200 Bramalea	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3300 Brameda	118	115	115 —	1
250 Brenda M	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
3200 Bridger	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
320 BCFP	$20½	20	20½+	½
1300 BC Phone	$13¾	13½	13¾+	¼
3200 Brunswk	350	350	350 —	5
300 Budd Auto	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
750 Burns Fds	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
700 Cad Frv	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2880 Cal Pow A	$35	34½	34⅞+	⅛
12001 Camflo	$15	14⅝	15 +	¼
90580 C Nor West	$10⅝	9⅞	10½+	½
725 C Pakrs C	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
10808 Can Perm	$18	17⅝	18	
3500 C Tung	$10	9⅝	10 +	¼
540 CCablesy A	$14¾	14⅜	14¾+	¼
50 Cdn Cel	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1 CGE	$26½	26½	26½+	1¼
9740 CI Bk Com	$22¼	22	22 —	¼
5685 Cdn Tire A	[illegible]	29¼	29¼	
51310 C Utilies	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
300 Canbra	380	380	380 —	5
200 Candel Oil	$15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
575 Cassiar	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1950 Celanese	300	300	300 +	4
2500 Chieftan D	$14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
200 CHUM	$8	8	8 +	¼
100 C Holiday I	455	455	455 —	5
9100 Con Bldg	330	320	325 —	5
19300 Con Distrb	355	345	355 +	5
9150 Cons Gas	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
906 Con Fardy	248	244	248 +	3
400 Craigmt	435	425	425 —	10
200 Crush Intl	$9	9	9	
2800 Cyprus	$8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
6268 Denison	$52	51⅝	52 +	½
13600 Dickstn	$5½	5⅜	5⅜+	¼
3550 Dofasco A	$23	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
600 Du Pont	$13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
500 Dyle L A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3950 East Mal	345	335	340 +	5
100 Electro A	220	220	220 +	5
1600 Falcon C	425	420	425 +	5
735 Fibrg Nik A	$22½	22½	22½+	⅜
400 Fed Ind A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
5800 Fed Pion	$24	24	24	
650 Ford Cnda	$84¼	84	84 —	½
300 Francana	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
3682 G M Res	305	291	294 —	3
300 G Distrb w	115	115	115 —	5
4550Gibraltar	440	430	440 +	15
7500 Granduc	85	82	82 —	4
345GL Paper	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
200 Gt W Life	$60	60	60	
4405 Greyhnd	$17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
400 Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1475 Hard Crp A	285	280	285 —	5
4282 Hawker A	$5⅛	495	5⅛+	17
806 Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1474H Bay Co	$15	15	15 +	¼
1836 Indal	$8½	8⅛	8½+	¼
850Inland Gas	$10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
1100 Inter-City	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
4270 Int Pipe A	$15	14¾	14¾—	¼
800Inv Grp A	$7½	7½	7½	
1000 Ivaco A	$6	6	6	
100 Jannock A	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
3293 Jannock B	$9⅞	9¾	9¾+	⅛
5300Kaiser Re	$13½	13¼	13⅜+	¼
700Kelsey H	$13⅛	13	13 —	¼
11344Kerr A A	$13	12½	13 +	⅛
350 Koffler A	$6	6	6	
775Labatt A	$19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
558Lab Min	$32¾	32	32 —	¾
1560 Lacana	425	415	420 +	10
1100LOnt Cem	310	310	310	
3500LL Lac	178	173	173 +	2
800 Lob Co A	315	315	315 —	15
20Lob Co B	300	300	300 —	15
200 Loeb M	475	475	475	
900 Mclan H A	$10½	10½	10½	
600M LF Mills	$14⅛	14	14⅛—	¼
1200 Matsmi A	$11	11	11	
600McGraw H	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
1700Murphy	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
500 Nat Trust	$15¼	15	15¼	
950Neonex	284	283	283	
8310 Noranda A	$23⅝	23	23 —	½
103799 Norcen	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
200 NTecm B w	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1600 Nowsco W	$26	26	26 +	½
58934 Oakwood P	350	320	350 +	15
7500 Ocelot B	$11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5100 Orchan A	185	173	185 +	15
5300 Oshawa A	485	475	485 +	10
24500Pamour A	$5¼	485	5⅛+	22
850 PanCan P	$29½	29⅛	29½	
50Patino N V	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
400 Pembina	460	460	460 +	10
2925 Pop Shops	$7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
1330Pine Point	$30⅜	30½	30⅜+	⅛
100 Pitts C	$6	6	6	
390 Placer	$18½	18¼	18¼—	⅜
1900 Ram	$11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
1000 Redpath A	$15½	15½	15½	
250 Reed Oslr A	$8½	8½	8½—	⅛
1600 Ravnu Prp	68	67	68	
100 Rothman	$13	13	13	
100 Scotts A	$8½	8½	8½+	⅛
10404 Shell Can	$15¼	15	15 —	¼
6630 Sherritt A	420	410	415	
4530Siebens	$18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
8200 Sigma	$31	29	31 +	2⅛
3641Simpsons	460	450	450	
3224Simpson S	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
100 Slater Stl	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2660 Southm A	$2 ½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
5490 Stelco A	326½	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
800 Steep R	300	300	300	
200 Talcorp A	$8½	8½	8½	
240 Teck Cor A	$5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
900Teck Cor B	440	440	440	
538 Tex Can	$31½	31	31 —	½
100 Thom N A	$12	12	12	
24995Tor Dm Bk	$16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅜
100 Torstar B	$11⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
324 Traders A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
7325 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10220 TrCan PL	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅜
10025UGas A	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
2500 Union Oil	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
1200U Keno	$9	8⅝	9 +	⅜
150 U Siscoe	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18000upp Can	220	205	210 +	8
250Vestgron	$12	12	12	
2200 Voyager P	$10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
200Weldwod	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
900Wstburne	$13⅛	13⅛	13½	
300west Mine	390	390	390	
200 Westnhse	$22½	22½	22½+	½
850Weston	$13	12½	13 +	½
820 Woodwd A	$14¾	14½	14½	
633 Yk Bear	390	380	390	
32100 Yukon C	249	243	244 —	1

Total sales 2,991,114 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless markde $.

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2507 Bnk Mont	$16	15⅞	16	
300 Basic Res	$6	6	6	
600 CAE Ind	$10	10	10	
2459 Can Cem	$8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
25 CanSo Ry	$41½	41½	41½+	½
6900 CdnInt Pw	$22⅜	22½	22½	
650 Con Bath	$22	21¾	21¾—	¾
4100 Gaz Metro	$5	5	5	
100 Power Cp	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
450 Price Co	$9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅜
1400 Royal BNK	[illegible]	25¼	25¼—	
0 50R ⅛ cmfw mfwy				
520 Steinbrg A	$17	17	17 +	¼
6150 Zellers	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

Total sales 317,775 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 17, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4	4⅝
AFAProt	7¼	8¼
AID Inc	13⅝	14⅛
AVM Cp	2¼	2¾
AddisnW	6⅛	6⅝
AdvRoss	2¾	3⅜
Alberts	11	11½
AlexAlex	46⅞	47⅜
Alicolnc	12⅝	13⅛
AllynB	7⅞	8⅝
FInCp	11⅜	11¾
Furnit	2½	2¾
Greet	11½	11⅞
Micros	13½	14
TvCom	31	32
Weldng	10½	11½
mterre	1⅞	2 1-16
nadite	4⅝	4¾
nheusB	23⅝	24⅛
ntaCp	8⅞	9
rdMay	1⅜	1⅞
rkWGs	34¼	35
dCola	19¾	20½
1GasLt	15⅝	16
irdAt	3⅜	3⅞
ngHE	15¾	15⅞
amRt	10¾	11¼
icRs	5	5½
settF	17	17¾
rlsMk	9½	10
lline	6⅞	7⅛
zLab	29	29¾
bCo	8½	9
dSon	25½	27
tchr	2⅛	2½
kHINP	20½	21
nanza	4⅝	5
inks	5¾	6⅛
ookS	27½	28½
rwTom	38½	39¼
rwning	9	11
uckbee	3½	4
uckeye	9¾	10¼
urnupS	3⅞	4¼
alWtSv	30	31½
ampbCh	3¾	4¼
anradH	2	2½
apSwCp	5⅛	5¾
apinAir	2⅝	2¾
aptech	4	4⅝
areCp	3¾	4½
enVtPS	16⅛	16½
hmLea	14½	15½
ChesUtl	12	12¾
ChrisS	122	125
CircleF	7½	9
CitzUtA	37⅛	37⅜
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
arkJL	29	30½
owCp	9⅞	10⅛
oluVent	¾	1½
omClH	14½	15
mlShr	23	24½
mwTel	32¼	33¼
ConPap	29¼	30¼
Crawfd	16½	17¼
CrossCo	25¼	27
CutlrFed	1¼	1⅜
DanlyM	13⅝	14⅜
DataDLb	3¾	4⅛
Data 100	7⅛	7⅝
DaytMal	25	27
Decorln	1⅞	2⅜
DeklbAg	20½	21½
DeLuxC	24¼	25
DetCanT	14	15
DetIntB	20½	21½
DeweyEl	⅞	1⅜
DiaCrys	16¼	17
DixnCru	25¼	26
Docutel	3½	3⅞
DollrGn	11⅜	11¾
Donldsn	23	23¾
DorchGs	10½	10¾
DoyleDB	21½	22
DunkInD	9⅛	9¾
Duriron	16¾	17¾
Eberline	5¼	5¾
ElPasEl	11⅞	12¼
ElderBe	6¼	7
EleNucl	6½	7¼
ElModul	3¼	3¾
EnrDev	17½	18¼
Entwistl	3	3¾
EqtOil	16	17
EthanAl	16¼	17
FabriT	1¼	1½
FidUnLf	28⅝	28⅞
Fingrhl	6⅝	7
FtBkSys	35¼	36
FtBostn	17	17⅜
FtEmpSt	7⅞	8⅜
FtWnFln	3⅛	3⅜
Flickgr	13⅛	13⅝
FlaWatU	⅛	½
ForestO	18¼	18⅜
Formigll	⅞	1⅛
FrankCp	5⅞	6¼
FrankEl	12⅝	13⅛
Frndlce	12⅝	13⅛
EconLab	23¾	24¼
GnRlEst	4½	5¼
GnReIns	159	163
GovEFn	10	10¾
GraCtls	12¾	13½
GreenMt	12½	13
GreyAdv	22½	23½
GitIntst	16½	17½
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅜
HrpRow	9⅞	10⅛
HartfNt	13⅞	14⅜
HenredF	17	17⅜
Hoover	11¾	12¼
HorizRs	½	1
HudsPap	24½	26
HyattCp	6⅝	7
HyattInt	4½	5
IndNucl	3	3⅜
Infralnd	2⅛	2⅝
Holobm	1⅜	1¾
IntelCp	44½	46
IntrcEnr	9	10
Intermk	4⅝	4⅞
IntmtGs	19½	20
KeyCusF	4⅝	5⅛
InBkWsh	7⅝	7⅞
IwaSoUt	26¼	26⅞
JamWPr	5½	6
Jamsby	12	12¾
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JoslynM	14¼	15
KaisSt pf	20⅝	21⅛
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
KamanA	25	25¾
KampAm	7⅝	8⅛
KateGre	½	1
Kaysam	5¾	6¾
KearnyT	9⅝	9¾
KellySv	31	31¾
Keuffel	11⅜	12¾
KeyeFib	14⅝	15
KeysInt	17½	18
KingInt	4⅝	4⅞
KnapVog	16	17
Lanceln	24¼	25
LandRes	1½	1⅞
LaneCo	15⅝	16¾
LtdStor	18	18¾
LInBcst	18	18⅝
Logetrn	4¼	5¼
MadgGE	16¾	17¼
MajorRt	1	1 3-16
Mallkrt	32½	33½
MgtAssis	7¼	7¾
MauILP	12¾	13¾
McCorm	15	15½
McQuay	16¼	17
Medtrn	22½	23¼
MerdInv	2¼	3¼
MdlsexW	20½	21½
MdldCap	1⅜	2⅛
MidIRes	⅛	5-16
MidIBks	23¼	24¼
Millipr	22¼	22¾
MissVIG	16¼	17¾
MontCol	4¼	4⅞
MooreS	9¾	10¼
MoorePd	14¼	15¼
MorgRes	2	2½
Mostek	13½	13⅞
Motch M	5¾	6¾
Mot Club	4	4½
Mueller	16¾	17¾
Narag Cp	13	14
Nat G&O	16¼	17¼
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	5¼	6
Natnw RI	7	8
NJNat G	16¼	17¼
Nielsn A	20⅛	20⅝
Nielsn B	20	20½
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	39½	40¼
NW NatG	9¾	10⅛
NW PuSv	18⅝	18⅞
Noxal Cp	16¼	16¾
Ogilvy M	35	35⅝
Ohio Ferr	8	9
Otter TP	22¼	22¾
Over NA	3⅜	3⅞
PCA Int	8¾	9¼
Pabst Br	29	29½
PacGa R	22	22¾
Pakco	1½	2⅛
Pauley P	6¾	7½
Pearl Mf	10¼	11½
Pa Enter	17	17½
Petrgn H	14¾	15⅛
Petrolit	30¼	31¾
Petitbon	20½	21 ½
Piedmt A	4⅝	5¼
Pinkrtn	27¾	28½
Pion HIB	17⅞	18⅜
Pistilin	2¼	3¼
PogoPd	13⅝	13⅝
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1½	1⅝
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	15¾	16½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅛	2½
Ragen Pr	6⅞	7⅜
Raychm	132	137
Raymnd	18¼	19¼
Recog Eq	7½	7⅞
Road Ex	29½	30¼
Robin M	22	23
Roselon	2¾	3½
Rouse	6½	6⅞
Rus Stov	11½	12
Sadiler	2⅝	3⅛
Scan Dat	1	1¼
Scripps H	35½	37½
Seis Delt	3⅝	4
Seneca F	3⅞	4½
SevenUp	27½	28¼
Shawmt	26½	27½
Snap T1s	27¾	28
SolidSt Sc	5½	6½
S CalWat	14	14¾
SwGs Cp	11	11⅞
SwEl Sv	15¾	16½
Standyn	24	24½
Std Regis	21	21¾
Stan HPd	14⅞	15⅝
Sterlg Str	5½	6¼
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	5⅞	6¼
TIME DC	6	6½
Taco Bell	24	24½
Tampax	30	31
Tech Pub	27	28
Tecum P	53	55
Tennent	29½	31½
Tffny Co	11¾	12¼
Tiprary	16	16½
ToscoCp	4 7-16	4 11-16
Transo O	14⅝	15⅛
Trico Pd	41½	42½
Trifn OG	5	5½
Tygon F	16¼	17
Un McGil	8½	9½
US Surg	13⅝	14⅛
US TrkLn	13½	14
UVa Bks	18	18½
UpPen P	20½	21¼
Valley Gs	10⅞	11¼
VanD Air	10	10¾
Vance S	5¾	6¼
Velcro	9¼	9⅞
VaN Bnk	19¾	20¾
Wads Pu	10¾	11⅛
Wsh NG	15½	16
Webb Re	10½	11¼
Weight W	11⅞	12¼
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Weling M	6⅛	6⅞
Well Gar	4¾	5½
Wstn Mtg	2	2⅝
Westmd	40¼	41
Wdwrd L	23⅞	24⅞
WrldwEn	4 5-16	4 9-16
Wright W	6¾	7⅛
ZionUt B	26½	27½

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.03	87.20	99.50	86.30
Brussels	101.82	101.78	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	147.51	157.71	158.98	132.11
London 30	499.10	500.00	549.20	358.60
London 500	235.33	236.01	248.32	184.45
Milan	62.72	63.15	74.05	57.93
Paris	94.70	94.50	112.90	77.80
Sydney	432.81	431.80	469.57	418.68
Tokyo (n)	378.08	379.28	390.83	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5108.28	5125.33	5287.65	4849.35
Zurich	324.10	327.50	327.50	292.80

(n) new. (o) old.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

SEPTEMBER 1977

JUGOSLOVENSKA INVESTICIONA BANKA BEOGRAD

US $ 21,000,000
medium term loan due 1984

JUGOSLOVENSKA
INVESTICIONA BANKA

managed by

BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (EUROPE)
THE MITSUI BANK, LIMITED

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Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
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Lavoro Bank A. G. - Zurich
The Mitsui Bank, Limited
The Mitsui Bank of California
Nippon European Bank S.A.
The Provincial Bank of Canada
The Saitama Bank Ltd
Société Financière Européenne Finance Company N.V. (Curaçao)
The Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd

BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE
Agent



The trading strength of Merrill Lynch

How it can help you find firm markets for international securities fast —no matter how large the block

When it comes to Eurobonds and other internationally traded securities, Merrill Lynch is a force to be reckoned with.

We were among the first firms to maintain markets in these securities. And we've maintained them continuously in good times and bad.

Active markets in over 600 securities

Merrill Lynch traders maintain active markets in over 600 internationally traded securities.

These securities include Eurobonds, Euroequities, European, Japanese and international open- and closed-end funds, Eurocanadian and Canadian stocks and bonds and selected U.S. stocks.

Our traders are in regular contact with major financial institutions around the world. In addition, they are part of a network of 51 international offices and over 220 branch offices in the United States, linked by a communications system with over 750,000 miles of private wire.

This network gives our traders additional access to literally thousands of regional institutions and to millions of individual investors.

Capital strength with commitment

When buyers and sellers are scarce, Merrill Lynch has the capital strength and the commitment to maintain markets. As of June 24, 1977, Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. had a net worth exceeding $600 million.

Important point: At Merrill Lynch, the market never closes. As the New York market shuts down, our Hong Kong office takes over. As Hong Kong closes, London starts up.

The result: You never have to *"wait for New York to open."*

Versatility worldwide

Still more you should know: We're a major trading force in the U.S. In 1976 we handled 10.2 percent of public round lot share volume on the New York Stock Exchange. Corporate bond purchase and sales volume as principal was up 35 percent over 1975.

In addition, through Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., we handled an average daily volume of over $1.4 billion in U.S. Treasury, agency and money market securities.

We're also a leader in investment banking and merchant banking around the world. And in securities research, commodity trading, real estate financing, and economic and financial analysis.

For details, *contact the manager of any of our offices.*

Merrill Lynch International & Co., Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd., Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., and Merrill Lynch Royal Securities Ltd. are members of the Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. group of companies.
Branches, subsidiaries and affiliates in: Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.
Joint venture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services Co.

Merrill Lynch
Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Currency Rates

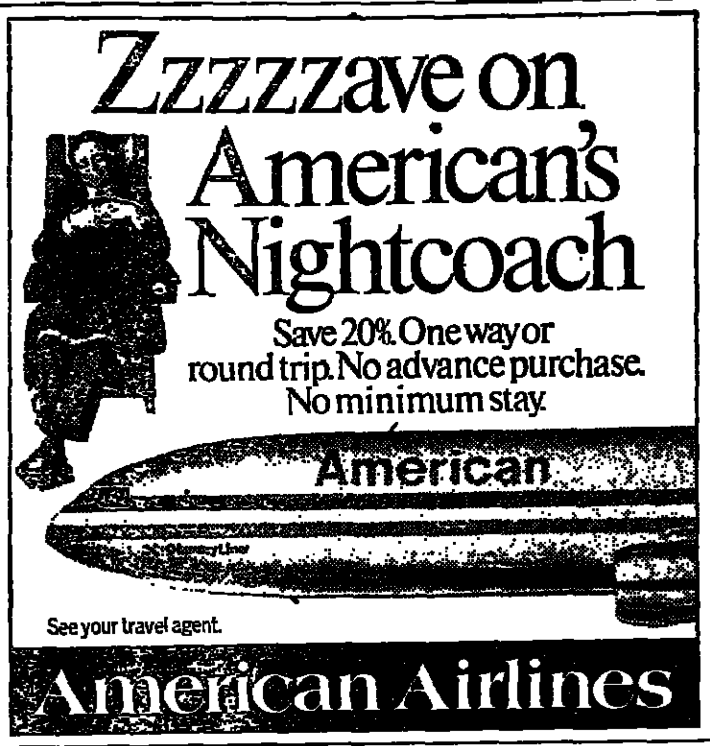
October 17, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4240	4.2990	107.205*	50.175*	27.57y	—	6.8720	107.155*	39.86*
Brussels (c)	35.195	62.58	15.6070	7.3045	4.0125*	14.5625	—	15.60	5.7980
Frankfurt	2.2610	4.0093	—	46.75*	2.569x	93.27*	6.407*	89.93*	37.14*
London (z)	1.77245	—	4.0090	8.5700	1,559.65	4.3000	62.63	4.0145	10.79225
Milan	879.80	1,559.95	389	182.10	—	362.87	24.95	388.79	144.64
Paris	4.84125	8.5685	213.600*	—	5.4935x	199.400*	13.6930*	213.490*	79.400*
Zurich	2.2645	4.01145	100.06*	46.605*	0.257275*	93.31*	6.41365*	—	37.185

The following are dollar values on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.09075; Escudo: 40.525; Israeli £: 10.33; Peseta: 84.025; Schilling: 16.255; Sw. krona: 4.7750; Yen: 252.60; Norw. krone: 5.4710; Fin. mark: 4.1330; Belgian financial franc: 35.23; Hong Kong $: 4.6855; Singapore $: 2.41975; Canadian $: 0.90575.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

The HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK in CHICAGO, ranking 24th in importance among American Banks and also in 9th position in the realm of Portfolio Management, has just taken a 5% participation in the outstanding capital of BANQUE HERVET.

This participation is designed to establish privileged ties between both banks in order to facilitate the international operations of their respective clients, primarily between France and the United States.

As a result, Banque Hervet intends to create a Department of American Affairs. At the next General Meeting, a proposal will be made to add a permanent representative of the Harris Bank to the board of directors of Banque Hervet.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.50
Albert Heijn	98.80
Algembank	326
Amrobank	67.90
A'dam Rub	82.50
Fokker	23.90
Heineken	103.20
H.V.A.	47
Holl-Am-Lijn	111.50
Hoogovens	28
K.L.M.	113
Nat Neder	94.40
Pakhoed	60.90
Philips	26.40
Robeco	174
Rolinco	126
Royal Dutch	135.80
Unilever	126.40
Van Ommeren	138
Ver Mach	51.30

Brussels

Arbed	2,030
Brux-Lamb	1,570
Cock Ougree	385
Electrobel	6,380
GB-Inno-BM	1,920
Hoboken	2,570
Pétrofina	3,820
Ph Gevaert	1,246
Soc Générale	1,920
Solvay	2,610
Un Minière	808

Frankfurt

AEG	85.50
BASF	153
Bayer	141
Commerzbk	211.50
Conti Gummi	69
Daimler	350.50
Demag	147
Deutbank	298.50
DresdeBk	237.60
Hoechst	139
Hoesch	45.20
Karlstd	376
Kaufhof	248.80
KHD	168
Lufthansa	117
Mannesmann	155.50
Metallgesell	234
Neckermann	126
RWE new	181
Schering	255
Siemens	282.70
Thyssen	117.50
Varta	182.50
Veba	119
Volkswagen	201.30

London

Anglo-Am cc	3.16
Anglo-Am	0.31¾
Barclay bk	3.30
Beecham Gr	6.43
BICC	1.21
Boots	2.30
Bowater	1.68
Brit-Am-Tob	2.73
Brit-Oxyg	0.73
Brit Pet	8.84
Burmah	0.59
CadburySc	0.56
Chartered	1.50
Courtaulds	1.18
DeBeer D	3.04
Decca Rec	5.30
Distillers	1.77
Dunlop	0.96
E Mus Ind	2.16
GEC	2.63
FreeStGeo	£17.25
GKN	2.89
Glaxo Gr	5.85
Gold Fields	2.33
Gt Un St	3.14
Guinness	1.72
Hawker-Sidd	1.70
Hudson Bay	$10.00
Imp Chem	4.12
Imps	0.82
Mark&Spen	1.55
Metal Box	3.48
Nichols	0.57
Plessey	1.12
Rand Mines	0.36
Rank Org	2.54
Royal Dutch	41.50
R.T.Z	1.95
Shell	5.75
Thorn (A)	4.14
Tube Invest	3.72
Union Carb	2.94
Vickers	1.99
War L3½	35.75
West Deep	$11½
West Drief	$30⅞
West Hold	$21.50
West Mln	1.18
Woolworth	0.615
ZCI	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	540
ERBA	960
ErcMarelli	200
Fiat	1,993
Finsider	98.25
Generali	36,450
IFI	2,280
Italgas	638
Italsider	114.50
LaRinas	44.50
Montedis	218
Olivetti	920
Pirelli	2,170
Snia Visc	683

Paris

Air Liquide	278
Alimentaire	85
Aquitaine	319
BSN	465
Carrefour	1,438
Cim Lafarge	174
Cie Bancaire	313.80
CFP	93.10
CGE	280.20
CCF	98.60
Ferodo	392.50
Imétal	67.40
L'Oréal	665
Mach Bull	28.98
Michelin	1,329
Moët-Henn	498
Moulinex	181
Paribas	172.20
PUK	83
Penarroya	40.40
Perrier	111.50
Peugeot	302
Rh Poulenc	56.30
Sacilor	25.60
St Gobain	129
Suez	230
Télémécar	639
Thomson	181
Usinor	22.35

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,450
Buehrle	2,360
B Boveri	1,580
Ciba Geigy	1,410
Cr Suisse	2,360
Fischer	795
HofRochN	9,600
Nestlé	3,640
Sandoz	4,450
Sté B Suisse	3,260
Sulzer	2,905
U.B Suisse	408

b—Bid.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 17, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	349	Matsu E. Wks.	597
Canon	485	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	133
Dai Nip. Print.	545	Mitsubi Corp.	450
Fuji Bank	277	Mitsui Co.	336
Fuji Photo	662	Mitsukoshi	515
Hitachi	198	Nippon Elec.	259
Honda Motor	575	Sharp	331
C. Itoh	287	Shiseido	Unq.
Japan Air L.	2,470	Sony Corp.	2,020
Kansai El. P.	945	Sumitomo Bk.	276
Kao Soap	550	Taisho Marine	262
Kirin Brewery	409	Takeda Chem.	265
Komatsu	286	Teijin	128
Kubota	299	Tokio Marine	525
Matsu Ind.	603	Toray	111
		Toyota Motor	931

European Gold Markets

Oct. 17, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	160.80	160.20	+2.40
Zurich	160.375	160.375	+2.255
Paris (12.5 kilo)	162.72	162.70	+1.93

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M	6¾- 6⅞	3⅝- 3¾	1⅛- 1½	4⅞- 4⅝
2 M	7 - 7⅛	3⅝- 3¾	1⅛- 1⅝	4⅞- 4⅝
3 M	7¼- 7⅜	3⅞- 4	2⅛- 2¼	4⅞- 5⅛
6 M	7⅜- 7½	3⅞- 4	2⅜- 2½	5⅜ 5⅞
1 Y	7¾- 7⅞	4 - 4⅛	2⅝- 2¾	6⅝- 6⅞

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
155	7.50-8.50	13.00-14.00	—·—
160	3.25-4.25	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00
165	—·—	7.00- 8.00	10.00-11.00
170	—·—	—·—	7.00- 8.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 25 60 · Telex 28 305

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	1.38¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*1.85*	*1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	44	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	214.78	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	56-56	67-88
Lead spot, lb	.31	.25½-.26
Copper elect., lb	60⅝	70½-74½
Tin (Straits) lb	5.9965	3.9764
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	31-32	37-39
Silver N.Y oz	4.880	4.303
Gold N.Y oz	160.45	116.50
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931) October 17	819.6f	607.70

p—Preliminary
f—Final.
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 17, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.48	8.49	8.38	8.42	—0.12
May	8.92	8.96	8.87	8.91	—0.12
Jul	9.33	9.38	9.30	9.34	—0.13
Sep	9.67	9.70	9.59	9.62	—0.11
Oct	9.76	9.78	9.69	b9.72	—0.12

Sales: 2,043
b-bid

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

Dec	157.50	162.30	155.75	160.50	+4.00
Mar	138.00	140.97	136.50	140.90	+3.97
May	135.00	139.25	135.00	139.25	+4.00
Jul	137.50	136.00	131.00	135.75	+3.75

Sales: 977.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Dec	171.00	174.35	168.75	174.10s	+3.75
Mar	151.75	154.25	148.90	153.40s	+2.90
May	143.50	145.10	140.50	144.40s	+2.30
Jul	137.25	138.50	135.25	139.25s	+3.75
Sep	131.95	134.95	131.90	135.65s	+3.65
Dec	127.00	129.75	127.00	130.65s	+3.65

Sales: 1,503
s-settling.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Oct	55.70	55.70	55.70	55.90s	—0.50
Dec	57.30	57.40	56.20	56.60s	—0.50
Jan	57.30	57.50	56.70	57.80s	—0.50
Mar	57.60	58.60	57.50	57.90s	—0.50
May	59.70	59.10	58.60	58.90s	—0.50
Jul	60.70	60.70	59.70	59.90s	—0.50
Sep	61.70	61.70	60.70	60.80s	—0.50
Dec	62.70	62.70	62.10	62.10s	—0.50

Sales: estimated 2,014.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

Dec	52.22	52.75	52.20	52.65	+0.33
Mar	53.45	53.85	53.40	53.80	+0.20
May	54.15	54.76	54.15	54.65	+0.25
Jul	54.85	55.20	54.85	55.20	+0.26
Oct				b55.35	+0.10
Dec	55.15	55.38	55.15	55.38	+0.13

Sales: 1,350.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
Not Available

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	122.70	125.75	120.10	125.75	+3.00
Jan	115.00	117.20	114.20	b117.20	+3.00
Mar	112.40	113.90	111.20	113.90	+3.10
May	112.40	113.80	111.10	b113.80	+3.00
Jul	112.40	113.90	100.90	b113.90	
Sep	110.50	112.25	109.50	b112.25	+3.25
Nov	105.00	105.00	104.50	b107.00	+3.00
Jan	93.30	94.00	93.30	b 94.00	+3.00

Sales: 2.20.

U.S. Commodity Prices

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz.: cents per troy oz.

Oct	483.00	483.00	483.00	484.20s	+2.60
Dec	488.30	489.00	484.80	488.80s	+2.80
Jan	490.60	491.90	488.80	491.60s	+2.80
Mar	496.80	497.80	494.00	497.60s	+2.80
May	502.80	504.00	500.00	503.80s	+2.80
Jul	509.30	510.00	506.70	510.00s	+2.90
Sep	515.30	516.60	512.00	516.20s	+2.90
Dec	524.50	515.50	522.80	525.40s	+2.90
Jan	525.70	529.50	525.00	528.40s	+2.90
Mar	534.50	534.60	531.70	534.60s	+2.90
May	540.00	542.00	537.80	540.80s	+2.90
Jul	544.50	547.10	544.50	547.10s	+3.00

Sales estimated: 10,000.

GOLD
50 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

Jan	159.80	160.40	159.50	159.80s	+1.20
Apr	163.20	163.40	162.50	163.00s	+1.30
Jul	166.00	166.30	165.40	166.20s	+1.40
Oct	168.50	169.00	168.20	168.40s	+1.40
Jan	171.00	172.00	171.60	172.00s	+1.40

Sales estimated 595.
s-Settling.
ap-1017 1438ped

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct.17, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)
Not Available

CORN (5,000 bu)
Not Available

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)
Not Available

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)
Not Available

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)
Not Available

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)
Not Available

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)
Not Available

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)
Not Available

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)
Not Available

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)
Not Available

French Expecting Stable Production

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—French industrial production is likely to be maintained at current levels through the end of this year, thanks to a combination of seasonal factors and government support measures, the French central bank said today.

In its monthly survey of the French economy, the bank says that industrial activity in September rose progressively to pre-June levels. Support, however, was not sufficient due to the modest volume of deliveries and poor domestic demand especially for intermediate goods.

Industrialists continued to adjust production to demand, so that capacity under-utilization increased, it said.

The survey noted that foreign orders, especially for capital goods, supported activity while domestic demand tended to slow.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	95¾	96¾
Ashland 7½-82	97	98
Australia 8¼-82	99¼	100¼
Austral 8¾-91	101½	102½
Austral 8¼-92	96½	97½
BTokyo 7⅞-84	97	98
Barclays 8½-92	98¼	99¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	95½	96½
Bell Cnda 7¾-	97¾	98¾
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
Brazil 9¼-84	98½	99½
Brit Gas 9-81	101½	102½
BrokenHill 8-85	97½	98½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	97¾	98¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	98¼	99¼
Charbongs 8⅞-81	99	100
CityInvest 8¾-84	97¼	98¼
Cons Food 7½-91	95¼	96¼
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
Cutler Ham 8-87	97¾	99¾
EEC 8¼-82	99½	100½
EEC 7¾-84	96¾	97¾
ECS 8¾-81	100¼	101¼
ECS 8¾-97	97¼	98¼
EIB 8¼-83	98¾	99¾
EIB 8-84	97¾	98¾
EIB 8¾-92	97¾	98¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	97½	98½
EMI 9¼-89	99	100
Ericsson 8½-89	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	99¾	100¾
Fiat 8-82	96	97
First-Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	96¼	97¼
Gould 9¾-83	102½	130½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	98½	99½
Hamersley 8½-84	100½	101½
Home Oil 9½-86	100¼	101¼
ICI 8¼-87	97¾	98¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	101	102
I.U.Overseas 9-83	99	100
Kidde W 8½-85	96¾	97¾
Kockums 8-83	97¼	99½
Manitoba 8¾-83	100	101
Michelin 9¼-86	100½	101½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	98½	99½
Montreal 9¼-83	99¼	100¼
NCBoard 8-97	95½	96½
NatWest 9-86	100	101
NBrunswick 9-83	100¾	101¾
NBrunswick 8-84	98¼	99¼
NZealand 9¼-87	103½	104½
NZealand 8½-83	101½	102½
NrgKombk 8½-91	97½	98½
Norskhyd 8½-92	97½	98½
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101¾
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Offsh Min 8¼-85	97¾	98¾
Ontario 9-83	102	103
OntarioHyd 8-87	97¾	98¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
QuebProv 8½-87	99½	100½
QuebProv 9-83	99¼	100¼
Ralston 7½-87	98	99
SaabScania 8½-86	96¼	97¼
S.A.S. 8-85	97	98
Shell 9-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Singer 8¾-87	98½	99½
Stlnd 8⅞-88	100½	101½
Sweden 8½-87	97½	98½
SwedStCo 7¾-87	97½	98½
TMay 7¾-87	94¾	95¾
Textron 7¾-87	97¾	98¼
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	98½	99¼
UnOil 7½-87	98	99
Utah 8-87	99	100
Vwagen 7¾-87	97	98
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	95	97

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Ashland 5-88	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¼-91	113½	115½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Be.cham 6¾-97	97½	99½
Borden 6¾-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	108	102
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	123	125
Chrysler 4¾-88	67½	69½
Chrysler 5-88	71	73
Cr Suisse 4½-91	99½	100¼
Cummin 6¼-86	97	99
Dartind 4¾-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-88	97½	99½
Ennia 7¼-92	101¼	102¼
Fairchild 5¼-91	84½	86
Firestone 5-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	96	98
Ford 5-88	85	87
GenElec 4¼-87	82	84
GenFoods 4½-87	92	94
Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
GulfWestn 5-86	78	80
Honeywell 6-86	88½	90½
ICI 6¾-97	93¼	94¼
INA 6-97	92¾	93¾
I.S.E. 6¼-86	90	92
ITT 4½-87	83	85
Jusco 6-92	103¾	104¾
Komatsu 7½-91	105½	106½
Mitsui 7¼-90	108½	110
MorganJP 4½-87	97½	99½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98½	100½
OwensIll 4½-87	120	122
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
PhilLamp 4¾-87	95½	97½
R C.A. 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4¾-83	123	125
Revlon 4¾-87	108½	110½
Sperry 4¼-88	83	85
Squibb 4¼-87	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
UBS 4½-87	119¼	120¼
UnCarb 4¾-87	93½	95½
WarnLamb 4½-87	78½	80½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	76½	78½
Xerox 5-88	82½	84½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Monday	101.37	94.57	108.46
Previous	101.36	94.59	108.54



London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Oct. 17, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev. (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	105.95	103.70	104.15-104.30	104.75-
Mar	119.20	116.60	117 -117.05	118.25-
May	125.50	122.75	123.10-123.25	124.80-
Aug	130.25	127.70	128.25-128.50	129.75-
Oct	132.50	130.75	131.25-131.50	133 -
Dec	134.50	134	134 -134.50	135.25-
Mar	139	137.25	137.50-137.75	139.25-
2,116 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2415	2315	2395 -2400	2355
Mar	2078	2020	2058 -2060	2051
May	1918	1880	1892 -1900	1907
Jul	1835	1810	1825 -1840	1833
Sep	1768	1745	1760 -1780	1760
Dec	1720	1695	1705 -1720	1700
Mar	No trade		1650 -1690	1640
4,866 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1840	1740	1850 -1855	1749
Jan	1750	1455	1696 -1699	1665
Mar	1620	1565	1612 -1615	1565
May	1555	1585	1580 -1583	1550
Jul	1573	1530	1572 -1578	1540
Sep	No trade		1530 -1550	1500
Dec	No trade		1510 -1540	1475
4,064 lots of 5 tons.				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Oct. 17, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid A
Copper wire bars: spot	681 - 687	687
3 months	694 - 694.50	699
Cathodes: spot	671.50 - 672.50	678
3 months	684 - 685	690
Tin: spot	6,770 -6,790	6,790
3 months	6,610 -6,620	6,640
Lead: spot	347.50 - 348.50	345
3 months	354 - 355	351
Zinc: spot	291.25 - 291.75	290.50
3 months	297.50 - 297.75	297
Silver: spot	271.40 - 271.80	270.30
3 months	275.10 - 275.20	273.80

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Oct. 17, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Dec	887	876	885- 887
Jan	—	—	885- 900
Mar	920	918	918- 921
May	—	—	995-1,002
Jul	—	—	1,002-1,012
Aug	1,055	1,050	1,045-1,058
Oct	1,055	—	1,050-1,085
Nov	—	—	1,050-1,090
36 lots of 50 tons.			
COCOA			
Dec	2,090	1,999	2,065-2,066
Mar	1,840	1,825	1,834-1,848
May	1,742	1,734	1,742-1,748
Jul	—	—	1,760
Sep	—	—	1,738
Dec	—	—	1,440
75 lots of 10 tons.			

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Oct. 17, 1977

	Sales	Clos
alcon Lab	605,700	38½
Weigh El	291,900	16⅞
Volcoinc	243,900	23¾
CocaBtg NY	221,000	9
Beth Steel	184,800	18⅞
Miles Lab	182,800	46
IntTelTel	163,300	30⅞
Sambos Rst	158,100	25
Gen Motors	153,200	69⅞
PepsiCo	153,100	25
DigitalEq	150,200	44⅞
Melville Cp	147,400	23⅝
Citicorp	145,400	23⅞
PacG E	143,500	23⅞
Cont Oil	137,200	29

	Today NYSE
Volume (in million)	17.34
Advanced	553
Declined	843
Unchanged	464
Total issues	1955
New 1977 highs	12
New 1977 lows	101

Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	819.39	824.93	813.76	820.34-
20 Trn	210.41	211.87	207.39	208.37-
15 Util	111.67	112.23	111.21	111.67-
65 Stk	282.84	284.67	280.52	282.35-

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
Industrials	103.47	102.21	102.88
Utilities	54.50	53.92	54.21
Finance	11.16	11.00	11.08
Transportation	13.04	12.77	12.81
Composite	94.03	92.87	93.47

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	51.23	51.11	51.19
Industrials	54.77	54.67	54.77
Transportation	38.14	37.80	37.88
Utilities	40.44	40.37	40.37
Finance	53.10	52.98	53.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales
Oct. 14	108,734	225,947
Oct. 13	113,653	239,921
Oct. 12	121,650	262,035
Oct. 11	112,846	233,857
Oct. 10	87,707	170,188

*These totals are included in the figures.

American Most Active

	Sales	Clo
CdnIntPw A	126,500	21
GtBas Pet	59,500	9
HouOilM	58,900	32⅛
UVInd wt	44,800	4⅞
Ryan Hom	39,800	14⅞
Dataprod	32,900	14⅞
Carnain	31,100	31⅞
KirbyExp	29,300	27⅞
Champ Ho	28,500	1⅞
Asamera O	27,200	8⅞
Appro final total		2.1
Stock sales year ago		1.1

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
115.60	114.87	114.92

S.-W. Africa Talks Held in Pretoria

PRETORIA, Oct. 17 (A... Western envoys and the S... African government met fo... hour today to discuss the ... sence of South African troo... South-West Africa (Namib... the major issue in negotiatio... pave the way for indepedenc... the disputed territory.

The talks coincided with ... ings in New York between U... Nations representatives of ... five Western Security Co... members and Sam Nujoma, ... leader of the territory's U... cognized black nationalist m... ment, the South-West A... People's Organization.

House Suspends Ba... On Saccharin Sales

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (... —The House voted today to ... pend any federal saccharin ... for 18 months and ordered ... tests of the artificial sweeten...

Unlike similar legislation pa... by the Senate last month, ... House would not require ... bottle of diet soft drink or o... products containing sacchari... bear a warning label. Instea... requires the posting of warn... signs in stores selling ... products. The measure now ... to conference with the Senate.

Mitterrand to Bulgaria

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters... French Socialist leader Fran... Mitterrand left today for S... a three-day visit to Bulgaria.



The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

$150,000,000

Medium-term Euro-dollar loan

Managed by:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. | The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. | Barclays Bank International Limited
Citicorp International Group | Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG | The Royal Bank of Canada
Union Bank of Switzerland | The National Commercial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Funds provided by:

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. | The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. | Barclays Bank International Limited
Citibank, N.A. | Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG | Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
The Royal Bank of Canada | Union Bank of Switzerland (Panama) Inc.
The National Commercial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Bank of America NT and SA | Bank of Montreal | The Bank of Nova Scotia International Ltd.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. | Credit Suisse | The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Limited
The First National Bank of Chicago | Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company | Midland Bank Limited
Orion Bank Limited | The Tokai Bank, Ltd. | Toronto Dominion Bank

Agent:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

August 1977

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 17

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
		AE Plst .10e	8	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		AAR .36	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
		AAV .32	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		APS .30	6	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		ASPRO .64	6	8	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅜
		ATI		32	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ¼
		AVC .60	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		AVX .32	7	9	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
		AZL	22	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
		AZL pf .48		4	4½	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
		AcmeHm		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
		AcmePr	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		AcmeQld .32	13	1	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
		Action .20b	4	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		ActonCp	8	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		AdamR .04e	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		AdobeOil .16	21	97	17⅞	17	17	+ ⅛
		AegisCp	1	37	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
		AeroFlo .30	5	3	11	11	11	
		Aeronca		44	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		AffilCap .10e	7	59	5½	5½	5½	
		AffilHsp .24	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		AfterSix .24	5	2	6⅞	6½	6½	
		AlaskAir	5	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		AlbaW .05e	25	1	2	2	2	
		Alcolac .32e	10	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
		AlegAir		43	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		AllegApiC 3		1	23	23	23	
		AllenT .36e	6		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		AlldArt		24	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
		AlldThr	10	27	20½	20¼	20½	
		Alphaind	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Altamil .10e	4	24	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
		AltecCp	41	9	13-16	13-16	13-16	
		Altec pf .80			7	7	7	
		AlterPds .50	5	58	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
		AmBilt .25		8	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		AmBrd wt		31	17⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅞
		ABusPd .28		13	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
		AGerPd .34	66	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
		AlntPlct	5	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
		AIsrael .11r	7		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		AMzaA .44	6	3	7½	7½	7½	
		AMotInns	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		AmPetf 2.20		8	29¼	29¼	29¼	
		ASciEq .15e	5	46	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		ASciE .04e	78	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		Andrea .07e	11		3	3	3	
		AngloC .10e	7	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
		Anken .28	5	37	6½	6½	6½	
		Anthon .32t	4	17	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		ApldDev	17	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		Armin .12		67	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
		ArrowE	3	32	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Arundel	8	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Asamer .30	10	73	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
		Ash OC .20	9	103	13½	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
		Astrex .20	7	2	5½	5½	5½	
		Atalnta .20e	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		AtlcoMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
		AtlasCM .03i		45	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
		AtlasCp wt		27	7⅜	d 7½	7⅝	— ⅛
		AustralO		57	34⅜	34½	34½	
		AutoTrn		29	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		AvtBld .10e	5	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		AutoSw 1.20	11	2	48½	48¼	48¼	— ½
		Aydin	8	64	11⅞	11½	11¾	
		B						
		BaldorEl .32	10	37	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
		BanFd 1.11e		29	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
		Banister .40	7	39	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
		Banner .10	9	149	10½	9¼	9⅞	— 1¼
		Barclay .02i		20	1½	1½	1½	
		BarcoCa .12	14	14	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		BarnesE	14	22	4	3¾	4	+ ½
		BarryR .16	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		BarryW .56	7	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
		BarthSp .20	9	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		BeiscIR	9	48	u 2½	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
		BnfSI B .32	5	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
		BergenB	27	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		BernzO		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
		Bertea .14b	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		Berven		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		BethCp		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Beverly		52	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		BigDad		1	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	
		BigVSp .30b	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		BinkMf 1e	7	1	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
		Binney .80b	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		Blessng .48	5	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
		Blount .40	4	19	7	d 7	7⅛	— ⅜
		BodinAp .40	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		BoltBer .20		55	7½	7	7	— ⅜
		BowVall .10	26	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
		BradfdN .20	11	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Braniff wt		1	6⅝	d 6⅛	6¼	— ¼
		Brascan 1e	7	46	12	11⅞	12	
		BraunE 1.20	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
		BroDart .20	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		BrooksP .40	7	12	u14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
		BrnFA .68	8	1	16	16	16	
		BrnFB .68	8	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		BrnF pf .40		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Burgess	10	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Buring 1.10	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
		Burnsln .60	8	29	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
		C						
		CK Pet	27	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
		CHB	4	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		CHC .24r	16	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		CMI Cp	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		CWTran .50	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		Caldor .30a	8	233	15	14⅝	15	
		CalLf pf .92		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		CalPrtC 1.20	7	47	u25½	24⅝	25¼	+ 1¼
		CaChtA		2	3	3	3	+7-16
		Campin		7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		CdnHomO	13	21	6	6	6	
		CdlnPA .75e	11	114	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		CdMarc .20	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CdnMerr	9	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		CdnOccl .54	8	5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
		CdnSupO	9	133	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
		Capehart		11	1	1	1	+ ⅛
		CapitlRs		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		Caressa .15		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Carnat 1	11	47	32	d31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
		CarrolDv		21	4¼	4	4¼	
		Cavitrn .12a	17	8	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
		CelloCff	4	10	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
		CenM pf 3.50		z200	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
		CenS pf 1.25		z300	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		Cenwill 1b	8	5	16¼	16	16	— ¼
		CertfCp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Certron	11	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		CelecCp .02e	11	26	3	3	3	
		ChadMl .60	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		ChampHo		231	2	1⅞	2	
		ChartMd	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		ChiefDev	14	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		ChldWld	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Christn .20a	6	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
		CineFive		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		Clenram	32	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		CircleK .80	9	17	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
		Citation .40b	5	1	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
		Clarmnt		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
		Clarkson .32	11	22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
		Clarostat	3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		Clopay .24	6	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
		Coachm .58	4	11	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
		CohenHat	1	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
		Cohuinc .12t	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Colemn .68	7	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
		ColonCmt		17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		ComAll .20	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
		ComMtl .20		x4	7⅜	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Comdlnt	12	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
		CoPsyc .30a	7	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
		ComPS 1.62	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
		Compac	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		Compo	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		CompuD	4	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Complnv		20	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
		Condec	3	10	9½	9½	9½	
		ConnllyC	75	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		Conrock .80	10	5	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
		ConsOG	16	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
		ConsRet .60	10	14	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
		ContMtl	16	35	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
		ContTel wt		4	⅝	d ⅝	⅝	
		Cookln		32	8	7¾	8	
		CookPV .60e	36	5	14	14	14	— ¼
		Cordon		43	2	2	2	
		CoreLb .40e	10	47	u21½	20	21	+ 1
		Corenco .80	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		Cornlus .68	9	16	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
		Courtld .10e	6	8	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	—3-16
		Cousins wt		2	⅛	⅛		
		CrossAT 1.40	13	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
		CrowlM .50		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		CwnCPt 60r	4	10	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	— ¼
		CrutcR .36	33	13	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
		CrystlO .60	14	21	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
		CubicCp .44	6	34	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
		Curtice .90	5	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
		D						
		DCL	3	9	2	2	2	
		DWG .49t	4	20	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
		Damson	31	61	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
		Daniel .22b	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
		DataTer	19	12	47	46½	46⅞	— ⅜
		Datapd .20e	8	287	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
		DayMn .20e	26	22	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
		DeRose		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		DelhiOil	15	10	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
		DelhedF .54	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		DenTal 10r	10	22	13½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		DesgnJw	6	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
		DevCpA	6	7	7	7	7	
		DevonGp	5	z100	28	28	28	+ ⅜
		Diolcon		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		Diodes	94	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
		Diversy .70	7	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
		Documat	9	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
		DomeP	7	49	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
		Downy .47e	4	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
		DurTst .30b	10	4	9⅛	9	9	
		Dynlctn .06	22	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
		DynAm	6	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		DynellEl	35	13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
		E						
		EAC	5	46	4	3⅞	4	
		EagleC	46	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
		EarthRes 1	7	14	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
		EstnCo 1.08	9	7	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
		EqonM .40	7	140	u 9	8⅛	8¾	+ ⅜
		Ehren .10		21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		ElcorCp .12	9	55	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
		ElHose		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		ElAudD .21t	15	3	3½	3½	3½	
		Electrog 1	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		ElecEng .32	8	5	10	10	10	
		ElectRes		10	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		EnovRs	10	6	4	6	6	
		ErnstEC .58	5	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
		EspeyMf	16	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
		EtzLav		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		ExecInd	3	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
		Execln .31t	10	22	6¼	6	6¼	
		F						
		FDI .01e	18	11	2⅝	d 2½	2⅝	
		Fabind .15e	3	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		FairNob		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		FamDlr .24	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
		FashFab		22	1⅛	1	1⅛	
		FavDrg .12a	6	26	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		FedMart .60	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		FedRty 1.28	13	16	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes	49	28	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24¼	16¼	Felmnt .20	18	8	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅜	Felsway .40	5	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
1½	5-16	Fibrebrd wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	1⅛	Fidelco		27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	FilmCoA		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¼	Filmwy .15r	6	14	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11	8¼	FinGen .40b	5	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1½	13-16	FstHartfd		18	1	1	1	— ⅛
5	3¼	FstHrt pf .50		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	9⅝	FtSLSh .40	4	13	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Fstmrk		33	2¼	2	2	— ¼
14⅜	12⅝	FischrP .40t	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Fishman		1	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	3⅝	Flagstf .12	7	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	FlightSf .20	11	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	FlaRck	11	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	FlowGen	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18¼	13⅞	Flowers .48	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19	14	FlukeJ .73t	11	15	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	18⅛	FlyDiaO	6	10	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
9	5½	Foodrm .40	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅞	15⅛	Foodws	8	23	18	17⅞	18	
8⅝	7	FooteM .25e	13	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	ForestC .05e		3	8	8	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ForestLab	15	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅞	6½	FoxStaP .50	9	12	6⅝	d 6⅛	6⅛	—
5⅝	3⅛	FranklnRt		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	8	Franks .40	5	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	Friedm .28b	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	Frigitp .55t	6	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8½	6	FrontA .19t	5	13	8⅛	8	8	
3⅞	2⅝	FrontA wt		9	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
		G						
5⅝	2½	GRI .05e		26	5½	5	5	
2⅞	1⅝	GTI	10	1	2	2	2	
18¼	12⅛	Gabriel .40	6	4	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Garan .60	5	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Garland	6	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅝	8⅛	GatLjet .20e	4	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Gaylrd .10e	4	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅞	GenExp	24	50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	GnHous	4	240	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	GnRecre		3	⅝	9-16	9-16	
3⅝	2	Genge	22	6	2	2	2	
1⅞	1⅛	Genisco		2	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	4⅞	Gerber	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	GiantF 1.20	4	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
9¼	5⅛	GiantYel	27	183	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅝	Glasrock	70	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	
19½	16⅛	Glatfltr .90	5	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	—
17	11⅛	Glnmr .40b	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	Globeln .70	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	GloucstE	14	2	8	8	8	
3⅝	2⅛	Glover .10e		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	3⅝	Gldblatt .28		3	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15	10	GoldnCyc	41	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	GoldnW .69e	5	15	14	14	14	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Gol Field		46	⅞	13-16	13-16	
8⅝	2¼	Gdrich wt		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24¼	19½	GormR .90a	8	6	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	GouldT .37e	14	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	6⅛	GrndCH .30	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
9⅝	7⅝	GrangrA	6	31	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	5¼	GtBasinP	31	218	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	18¼	GtLkCh .35	11	49	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Greenmn	2	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅞	5⅛	GreerHy 14	6	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	GuardC .56	6	5	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
6½	4⅝	GulFord .20	4	85	u 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	23¼	GlfOCn 1.08	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9¼	GlfRepFn	4	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		H						
15⅞	12½	HallsMos .72	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	10½	Hannfrd .72	6	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
23⅛	18⅞	Harland .68	10	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
7	4	HartfdZd	9	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	9¼	HartzM .39	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Harvey		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
2¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1¼	HelmMtg		8	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11¼	8⅝	Hess'sInc .50	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅝	HIGInc		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	4⅞	Highland		14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9	5⅝	Hilhavn .44	6	11	8⅝	8	8⅝	
7⅝	5½	Hipimic .20	13	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	2¼	Hofman	4	20	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	HollyCp	11	9	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅞	HomeOB .75	7	4	28½	28	28	— 1⅜
29⅝	23	Hormel 1.12	5	x3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	HornHar		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HospM .60e	17	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Hotel 1.44a	19	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
5⅛	4	HousRon .30	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	HouseVi 16t	12	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
42⅝	31⅛	HouOM	19	580	33⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅝
17⅛	12½	HowelC .40	14	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5	3¼	Howell .15e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	HubelB	9	134	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅜
7½	4⅛	HudsnGn	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
37⅜	31½	HudBO 1.52	8	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Huffmn .50a	5	21	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
30¼	18⅝	HuskyO .80	7	109	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
4⅝	3¼	Hycel	14	112	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
		I						
6½	4⅛	ICM		31	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	IFS Ind .10e	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	5⅞	IMC .20	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
3½	1⅛	ImpGp .07e	9	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Imperlnd	3	3	3	3	3	
23⅛	17¼	ImpOilA .85	8	219	17⅝	d17	17	— ⅛
15⅞	10	Incotrm	12	119	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
1½	1	InflightSv		38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
1⅛	⅜	InstrSys		220	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	IntegRes .46		71	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	IntlAlum .70	6	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	IntBknt	14	102	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—
16½	12⅞	IntGenln 1	10	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	6⅛	IntSeaw .60	6	15	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
2	15-16	IntStrtch		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	11⅞	IntSysC	25	3	14⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Intrpool .05e	5	65	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
34	19½	Intrway .45e		11	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	InvestFla		20	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅝	17½	InvDvA .60e	5	6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	InvDvB .15e	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅛	InvRlTr		22	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
24¼	14⅝	Ionics	11	8	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	IroqBr .25	8	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14¼	IroqB pf 1		1	25	25	25	— 1
6⅞	3⅝	Irvinind .10	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		J · K						
7¼	5⅝	Jaclyn .40b		6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	Jacobs .40	5	8	11½	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Jamswy		4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16½	10	Jeannet .40	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Jelero .10e	8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Jetronic	7	8	1⅞	d 1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	JohnPd .35	19	48	5	5	5	
4⅛	2⅝	JuniperP	14	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
19	4⅛	Kaisin 15.30c	2	55	4½	4⅛	4⅝	
5	2	KaneMill wt		5	2⅛	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	KapokT .10e	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	KayCp .20	5	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Keystlnd .50	11	6	11½	11⅞	11½	
2½	1¼	Kidde wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1	KingOpt		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅝	20¼	KirbyEx	9	252	27¾	27	27	— 5
6⅝	3⅝	Klt Mfg	5	3	4¼	4¼	4⅛	—
19⅝	14⅝	Kollmr .35	9	64	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ 1⅛
		L						
11-16	1-16	LTVCp wt		38	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
3⅛	2	LaBarge .06	13	13	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	LaMaur .20	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11	8⅝	LaQuinta	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅛	5	LafyRd .26		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	LakeSh	30	45	27-16	27-16	27-16	
12	8⅝	LeaRo .40a	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	8	Leath .50	9	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
28⅝	20¼	LeeEnt .68	11	21	23⅝	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
14¼	10⅛	LeighPd .70	5	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LeisureT		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Lightolr .16	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	LincAm	15	3	3	3	3	
2⅞	1⅝	Lodge .08e	8	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	LoewT wt		34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7¼	Logicon	7	12	11⅞	11½	11½	
23⅜	16⅝	LaGenSv .86	6	x6	16⅛	d16	16⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	LundyEl	16	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Lydall .50	6	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4	2½	LynchCp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
		M						
5½	4⅝	Macks .20	6	1	5	5	5	
1	11-16	Macrod	3	53	11-16	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	⅜	Marindq		20	⅜	d11-16	11-16	—1-16
13⅛	9	MarFin	6	62	u12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Marlene	4	121	u10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—
24½	21⅛	MarGp. pf2.25		13	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅛	Marshln	6	47	6⅝	d 6⅛	6⅛	—
26⅝	17½	MartPr .48	7	6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	Masind .60	5	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	MaterRe .28	9	12	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—
4	3½	MaulTec		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9-16	¼	McCrory wt		3	5-16	¼	¼	
4⅝	2⅝	McCulO		225	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
5	3	McKeon	3	9	3	3	3	
2⅝	1½	MedalnGp	19	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	MedcoJw	18	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¼	8⅛	Medlnco .28	8	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
10⅝	5⅛	Medfield		67	u11⅛	9⅝	11⅛	+ 1⅛
20	13⅛	MedlaG .48	6	25	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Mepoint .24	5	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8	MercSL .20a	4	12	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—
12⅛	6⅝	Metex .30	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	14⅝	Metpth .05e	13	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	MichGen	4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
12⅝	6⅞	MchSug .40	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
6⅛	4½	Mickibry .16	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	MidldCo .10	19	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	MidlGs .28	7	9	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
45⅛	19⅞	MillerW .40	11	4	35	35	35	
63	58	MinP pf 5		z100	59	59	59	
2	1⅛	MissnIT		1	1½	1¼	1½	— ⅛
46⅝	31½	MoPcR 1.72	6	1	39	39	39	—
35	23½	MitchlE .12	8	25	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—
10⅛	7⅛	MiteCp .28	6	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14	5⅛	MdMald .10r	9	88	13⅞	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	MonMgt .49	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
52	48⅝	MonP pf4.40		z50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ 1
5⅝	3⅛	MotlSM .08	5	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MtVMll 1.20		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
6¼	4	MultlA .20	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		N						
10¼	7⅝	Napco .16	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
27½	18⅝	NatCSS .40	8	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	NtHltE	6	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Natlnd wt		169	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
2⅝	1⅝	NKinney		9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12½	5⅞	NtParag 5.0e	7	x13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
14	5⅝	NtPatent	34	123	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
4⅝	3⅛	NtSilvr .15e	4	1	4½	4½	4½	—
6⅛	3⅛	NatSys .10e	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
5⅛	3⅝	Nelsner		1	3⅝	d 3⅝	3⅝	—
33½	25⅛	NENucl .50	10	5	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
17⅝	12¼	NHamp .60	7	38	15	14⅞	15	+
1⅝	1	Nidrla .05e	7	3	1½	1½	1½	
38⅝	24⅝	NMxAr .25e	128	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
10⅝	6⅝	NProc .63e	9	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	NYTim .70	8	11	17⅝	17½	17½	—
20¼	9	NewbE .40b	4	x8	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅝	Newprk	7	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Nolex	31	28	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	2½	Nortek .04	22	5	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	7¼	NoCdO	5	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
56⅛	50	NIPS pf 4.25		z150	52	51¼	51¼	
7½	4	NuclDta	4	17	8	7⅝	8	
13⅝	9⅝	NumacO .16		29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		O						
22	15¼	Offshore	6	7	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	OhArt .24a	8	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
11	7⅛	OhSealy .60	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	15⅞	OnLineS	10	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
39	21½	OOklep		z50	22	22	22	+ ½
8⅝	6	OrioleHo	15	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Ormand	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19½	12⅝	OSulivn .60	5	12	15½	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
8½	6	OutdrSp .20	4	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	OxfordFt	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	OzarkA .15e	3	23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		P · Q						
2	13-16	PF Ind		21	⅞	13-16	13-16	
⅜	1-32	PNBMR wt		20	1-16	1-16	1-16	+1-32
19	16⅝	PGEpfA 1.50		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	15⅝	PGEpfB 1.37		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16	14⅝	PGEpfC 1.25		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	14	PGEpfD 1.25		7	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
15⅝	14⅛	PGEpfE 1.25		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13	PGEpfG 1.20		20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28½	25½	PGEpfV 2.32		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
31	27⅝	PGEpfT 2.54		3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
31⅝	28¼	PGEpfS 2.62		14	37	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		6	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
29½	26¼	PGEpfR 2.37		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	22	PGEpfM 1.96		6	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	22¼	PGEpfK 2.04		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— 1⅛
28	25⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
13⅝	12⅛	PGEpfl 1.09		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
28	11⅝	PHoldg .16		27	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
29	15⅝	PHold pf1.20		z150	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
58⅝	52¼	PacLt pf4.75		z50	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— 1⅝
20⅝	18¼	PNwTel 1.52	9	13	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
37⅝	29⅝	PallCp .80	11	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
2⅛	⅜	PacamrF		38	2	2	2	
7⅝	3⅛	PandelB	9	4	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Pantasl .30	9	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	ParkEl	15	1	2½	2½	2½	
27⅝	21⅝	Parsons 1	5	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
4	2¼	PatFash	3	12	4	4	4	
8⅝	4	Patagon	7	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	PatoC .50e	5	7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	PabblB .60	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PearTu .24	6	2	5½	5½	5½	
16⅝	6½	Pamcor .50	5	41	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
15	9⅝	PenEM .70	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	PECp .84t	3	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	PenobS .20	18	8	3½	3½	3½	
7⅝	⅜	Pentron	7	32	⅜	⅜	⅜	
27⅝	18½	PepBoys 1b	7	35	25½	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
23⅛	14⅝	PepCom 60	6	48	u23⅝	21⅞	23⅝	+ 1⅞
9⅛	7	Parini .30a	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Partec	8	64	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	14½	PetroLe	7	23	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
17¼	15⅝	PetroLe wt		4	15⅝	d15½	15½	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	PhilLD .64r	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Phoenix		11	2	2	2	
2⅛	1¼	PioneerS		17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18⅝	5⅛	PionTx .40	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	PlWVa .56	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32	23	PltDM 1.40	5	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
45	34⅝	Pittway 1.20	8	17	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6	Plantlnd	21	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	PlyGm .20e	4	9	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅛	PneuSca .80a	10	z100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4¼	2⅝	Poloron	11	2	3	3	3	
11½	6⅞	Polychr .20	7	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
17⅝	8	PrairieO	21	38	16⅛	15⅝	15¼	— 1¼
34⅛	28⅛	PrtL pf 2.25		1	29	29	29	— 1
6½	5⅛	PrattRd .30	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19⅛	PranHa 1.12	11	15	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	PresRtB		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Presley	3	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	Preston .70	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	2	PrimMl	6	17	2⅝	2½	2½	
11	9⅝	ProvGas .84	5	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	PrdRE .20		42	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	PrudGp	31	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PuntaG	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		R						
8½	6⅛	RB Ind .16	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	REDM	4	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1⅝	RET		59	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	4⅝	RHMed	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	RSC	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅝	10⅛	RLC .20	5	x15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Ragan .10e	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	11⅝	RanchEx	11	39	11⅞	d11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
30	17⅝	RangrO	32	16	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
18⅛	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	38	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	RapAm wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅛	3⅛	RathP		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅝	13¼	RaymP .40		4	14½	14¼	14¼	
16⅛	14	RElnvT 1.20	15	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	RtlncT 1.40	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
8⅛	5⅝	RefrigTr	4	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	RegalB .52	7	3	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2	½	RelGp wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	RemAr .80a	7	9	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	RepHous	26	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot .08	11	18	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
13⅝	11⅛	Resistflx .60	8	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
22⅝	8½	Resrts A	20	29	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
5⅝	3	RibletPd	5	1	4	4	4	
8	5½	Richton .40	4	11	6½	6½	6½	
33½	15⅝	RileyCo	7	21	30⅞	29½	30⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	11½	Risdon .40	8	28	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Robntch		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
6	3⅝	Roblr .10e	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Rocor		8	2	2	2	
15	10⅛	Rogers .10e	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	RoncoT	13	5	2	2	2	
8	3⅝	Rossmr	125	2	3⅝	3	3⅝	
2½	2	RoyPalmCo		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
2⅝	1½	Rusco	13	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	7⅝	Russell .48	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	8½	RustCft .40	15	29	22½	22	22	— ¼
20	14½	RyanH .50	9	393	17½	17	17	— ½
		S						
10⅝	7½	SGL .20b	7	17	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅞
17¼	15⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15½	11⅛	STP .80	9	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Salem .89t	5	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	SCarlo .52e		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12¼	11	SDgo pf 1		20	11	11	11	— ⅜
30⅝	28¼	SDgo pf 2.68		5	29	29	29	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	SFrRE .45e	19	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt		25	⅜	9-16	9-16	
18⅛	15⅝	SanJW 1.40	9	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	SaundrL .30	4	62	11	10⅞	11	+ 1
7⅛	6⅝	ScheibE .56	11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	8⅝	Schenult .70	5	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Schiller	15	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Schrader .30	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	16	SciAtla .12	13	29	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
27	18⅛	Scope	5	4	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	— ⅝
11⅛	8⅛	SbdAM .40	4	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
4	2⅝	Sealctro	8	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¼	3½	Seaprt pf.42k		z100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
13⅝	10⅛	SeasnAll .16	15	10	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2	SecMtg		51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5-16	⅛	SecMtln wt		2	3-32	d3-32	3-32	—1-32
8⅝	3¼	Servo	45	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ShaerS .25e	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	Sharon 1	5	12	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	SheltrR		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
28½	14⅝	ShenanO	14	13	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
23⅝	15⅝	Showbot 1.20	7	7	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
3	⅝	ShulmTr		9	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
14½	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	11	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Sigma .24	7	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Silpinc .24	3	10	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	ShknSR		1	1¼	d 1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Solitron	13	57	2½	2	2⅛	
13	8⅝	SonderB .32	4	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	Sorg Paper		4	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	Soundsn .40	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12¼	SCEd pf 1.08		6	13⅝	12⅞	13	
15⅝	13½	SCEd pf 1.19		3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf 1.45		3	17½	17½	17½	
18½	16	SCEd pf 1.30		5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SwtGFin .32	5	5	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	SpecltyR	6	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Spencer .10	10	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	SpenFd .08t	3	3	4	4	4	
7⅛	4⅝	StaffrdL	6	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
12	14	StCoosa .90	4	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
6	3	StdMetl	13	29	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
33	24⅝	StdShrs 1.10t		5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
14⅝	5⅝	Stange .18	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17¼	12⅝	StarrtHo .36	4	10	13	13	13	
8½	4⅝	Steelmt .24b	19	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	
22½	15⅝	StepnCh .60	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl	8	31	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
3	1⅝	SterlExt .10	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	Stevcoknit	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	StrutW .30	5	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Summit	9	53	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
28⅛	16¼	SunElec .80	10	17	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
12¼	7⅞	Sunair .40e	6	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Sundnc .30	20	28	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	5½	SunshJr .28	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅛	14⅝	SupFdS .40	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	3	Supercr .15	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Suplndl .20b	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8	5	SupSurg .14	5	1	6	6	6	
7½	2⅝	Susqueh	13	104	7½	7¼	7½	
14⅝	10¼	Susqh pf 1k		7	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7¼	5⅛	SyngJoy .30b	5	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24¼	17¼	Syntex .50	10	184	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
8¼	5	SystEng	31	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		T						
9½	7⅛	TEC .40b	6	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	TandyB 1.70e	5	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	Tasty 1.20a	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	TechSym		72	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp		3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	TechTap .48r	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TelonR .05t		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Tenna .08a		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	3⅝	Tenneco wt		74	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Tanney	18	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
17⅛	11¼	Teradyn	13	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
16½	11¼	TetraT	10	7	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
59	54	TxPL pf 4.56		z200	57	56½	56½	— 1¼
8⅛	5⅝	Texstr .15e	9	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28	16⅝	Thomsn .25e	8	5	25	25	25	
4⅛	2⅝	Thorofar		14	2⅝	2½	2½	
5⅞	2⅝	ThreeD .79t	3	2	3	2⅞	3	
13	6½	Thriftmt 10	3	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Tidwell	1	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	5⅝	Tiffanyl .20	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27	18½	Tokheim .80	5	13	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	TorinCo .80	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13¼	5⅞	TotalPet	7	201	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	TransLux	9	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	TriSlMtr .82	5	10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	TrianCp .05e	8	59	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	TubosM .03t		4	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	
4½	3	TwinFr .10e	9	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		U						
15⅝	10⅛	U&I .20	5	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3⅝	3¼	UIP .20	5	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
4⅛	2	UVInd wt		122	4	3⅞	4	
10	6⅝	Unimax	11	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	UnFidel	8	30	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Unionlnv	10	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	UnBrd wt		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	UnFoods	9	17	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	UNatCp	1	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6½	3½	UNICp pf .70		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	12	USFiltr .28	7	53	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	8	UnRIT .75e	12	38	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
½	3-16	UnRIIT wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅝	3⅝	USNtRs	13	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅛	29½	Unitek .34	13	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	UnivCig .05	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	UnivConl		8	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	UnivRs .38	9	1	14½	14½	14½	
		V						
15⅝	10½	Valmac .80	16	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL .01e		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	12⅝	Veeco	6	18	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
25⅛	19	VermntA .32	8	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	7	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	2	Vesely	16	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	VintageE		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	VisualG .10	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	2	Vol Mer	125	9	2½	2⅜	2½	
16⅝	9¼	Voplex .40	7	26	14⅝	13½	14½	+ 1
4⅝	2⅝	VulcnCp	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		W						
3⅝	2½	WTC .10	16	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	19⅛	WUI .80	8	56	33⅝	29⅞	30	— ⅜
15½	10⅛	Wabash .40	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
8⅞	6½	Wacknht .40	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WadelEn		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Walnoco	15	86	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
25⅛	19⅝	WalcoN .50b	6	6	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	WallcS .20e	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Wang .04	14	40	12	12	12	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Wang B .14	10	31	9	8⅞	9	
8½	3⅝	Wards Co	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	WarnC pf.05		12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	21	WRIT 1.76	15	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
5⅛	3½	Watsco .30	12	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	1	WellsBen		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	WstFin .15a	16	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Whippny .30		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	5	Whitakr .43	12	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	2½	Whitehall	7	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
⅜	3-16	Whittakr wt		33	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
6¼	2¼	Wichita	32	19	3½	3⅜	3½	
10⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .40	6	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
4½	3	WilsnB .30	6	1	3½	3⅝	3½	
3¼	2¼	WolfHB		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Woodlnd		2	4	4	4	
12⅛	6½	WorcslC	9	8	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WorkWear	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Wrather .05e	11	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅜	WrightH	94	17	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
15⅝	9¼	Wynnln .40	6	42	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
15	11¼	WymBn .56	7	33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
		X						
18⅝	7¼	Xonics .75t	6	56	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
		Z						
11⅝	8½	ZeroCo .40	6	11	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Zimmer .24	6	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue in Canada

Can.$50,000,000

Province of Saskatchewan

8½% Debentures

To be dated November 1, 1977 — To mature November 1, 1985

Price: 99.70 and accrued interest to yield approximately 8.55%

Dominion Securities Limited — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Wood Gundy Limited

McLeod Young Weir Limited — Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited — Burns Fry Limited

Richardson Securities of Canada — Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited — Midland Doherty Limited

Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited — Houston Willoughby Limited — Greenshields Incorporated

Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited — Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited — Equitable Securities Limited

Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. — Pemberton Securities Limited — Tassé & Associés, Ltée

The Royal Bank of Canada — Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce — Bank of Montreal

The Bank of Nova Scotia — The Toronto-Dominion Bank

October 1977

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue in Canada

Can.$75,000,000

BM-RT LTD.

8¾% Debentures

To be dated November 1, 1977 — To mature November 1, 1982

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by BM-RT Realty Investments.

Price: 100 and accrued interest, if any

Copies of the prospectus containing information on the Company and this issue may be obtained from such of the undersigned and other dealers who may lawfully offer these securities.

Dominion Securities Limited — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Wood Gundy Limited — Richardson Securities of Canada — McLeod Young Weir Limited

Burns Fry Limited — Greenshields Incorporated — Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited

Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited — Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited — Midland Doherty Limited

Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. — Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited

R. A. Daly & Company Limited — Morgan Stanley Canada Limited — Mead & Co. Limited

Pemberton Securities Limited — René T. Leclerc Incorporée — Tassé & Associés, Ltée

Molson, Rousseau & Co. Limited — Odlum Brown & T. B. Read Ltd. — F. H. Deacon, Hodgson Inc.

Casgrain & Company Limited — Houston Willoughby Limited — MacDougall, MacDougall & MacTier Ltd.

Brault, Guy, O'Brien Inc. — Geoffrion, Robert & Gélinas Ltd. — Scotia Bond Company Limited

Burgess Graham Securities Limited — McLean, McCarthy & Company Limited

October 1977

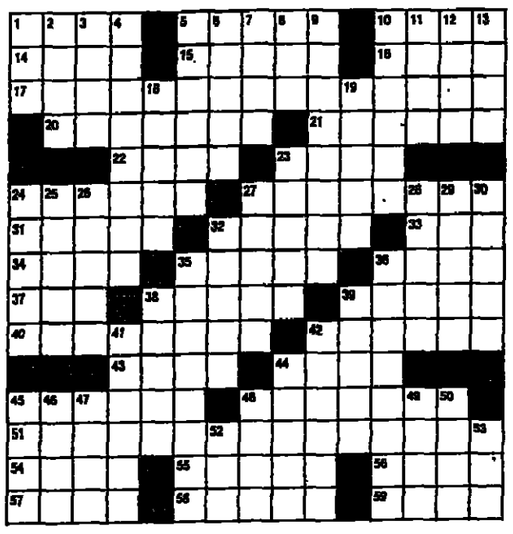
Shrewd international

business analysis

Every day in the International Herald Tribune

Ask for it in flight.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Cool one's heels
5 Item in a trunk
10 Kettle handle
14 Jersey or Guernsey
15 Cards left over after a deal
16 King of the Huns
17 Time for contrition re imbibition
20 Make propitation for
21 Soak, as tea leaves
22 Yalies
23 *Plant of the bean family*
24 Scene 1 setting in "La Bohème"
27 Kringle's largesse
31 *Moslem prince*
32 Indian garment: Var.
33 *Mouths*
34 Plaid fabric
35 Asseverate
36 *Type of type:* Abbr.
37 Con Ed et al.
38 *Meeting places in Pericles' day*
39 Escargot
40 Get spiffed
42 Like Horner or Muffet
43 Easy win
44 Safe's partner
45 Hindu musical instruments
48 Henry's goal: 1775
51 Go on a tear
54 Eager
55 "—— but an empty bubble": Dryden
56 Elusive
57 What Mother Hubbard's dog had
58 An Alaskan *first family*
59 Remove

DOWN

1 To —— (for example)
2 *Tennis name*
3 Holly
4 Even or hot *follower*
5 Passage off Gibraltar
6 *Sam's lengthy error*
7 "A mixture of —— *doth ever* add pleasure": Bacon
8 Jockey Turcotte
9 Iron-horse driver
10 *Confound*
11 Alaskan island
12 —— du vent (the Windwards)
13 Milanese money
18 Raincoat
19 Aromatic herb
23 Tapestry
24 From A to Z
25 Violin par excellence
26 Employ again
27 Song of praise
28 —— home (out)
29 The Cherokee, e.g.
30 Room in a maison
32 Sudden descent
35 —— tide (stops)
36 Confined during a war
38 Stable sound
39 Tendon
41 —— blossom (cocktail)
42 Hercules' dirty dozen
44 Squelch
45 Bridge
46 Desdemona's detractor
47 Suffix with idea and opera
48 Heroine of Conrad's "Victory"
49 Eucalyptus or ailanthus
50 Holler
52 Duroc
53 Substance *from madder*

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Rain	MADRID	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Foggy	MIAMI	29	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MILAN	16	61	Fair
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Storms	MOSCOW	—2	28	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Fair	MUNICH	7	45	Foggy
BERLIN	13	55	Foggy	NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Fair	NICE	20	68	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Rain	OSLO	8	46	Foggy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Fair	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	72	Rain	PRAGUE	7	44	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Foggy	ROME	23	73	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Foggy	SOFIA	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Foggy	TEHRAN	28	82	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Foggy	TEL AVIV	29	68	Storms
FRANKFURT	9	48	Foggy	TUNIS	23	77	Fair
GENEVA	9	48	Fair	VIENNA	14	57	Fair
HELSINKI	7	45	Rain	WARSAW	11	52	Fair
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Foggy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

('Yesterday's' readings: U S Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
October 17, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF824.90
— (d) Conbar SF754
— (d) Grobar SF585
— (d) Stockbar SF770

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSP Fund SF20.82
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.47
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $7.52

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $15.62
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.85
(w) Convertible Capital S A. $34.21

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF288.50
— (d) Canasec SF439
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds SF74.25
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l. SF85.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF79
— (d) Usec SF513
— (d) Europa-Valor SF123

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.50

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $20.15
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $56.27
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.90
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.65
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.16

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.21
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.21

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $56.90
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $11.88

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 173 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth. SF281.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF347.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $91.27
— (w) Sterling Fund $128.23

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,592.50
— (r) Securswiss SF996

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF388.75
— (d) Intervalor SF58
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF405
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF239.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF84.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF88.09

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF26.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF113
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF93
— (d) Globinvest SF56
— (d) Pacific Invest SF74.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF272
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF153.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF180.50

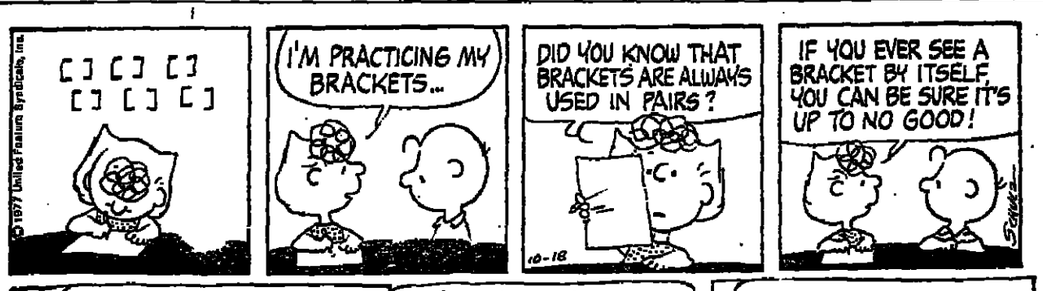
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM13.85
— (d) Europafonds DM25.90
— (d) Unifonds DM18.65
— (d) Unirenta DM44.30
— (d) Unispecial I. DM60.45

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.51
(w) Trusteur Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.21
Austral. Select. Fd $1.50
(w) Browninvest $12.36
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,291
(d) Caribico Growth Fund $151.75
(w) Citadel Fund $2.73
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $898.78
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.69
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.56
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.38
(w) D.G.C. $36.58
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $.67
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $13.57
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.85
(d) Europe Obligations LF1,066
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,014.67
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $160.13
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.49
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,645
(d) Formula Selection Fd. $67.57
(d) Fonditalia $9.75
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interima. DM46.15
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.52
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus. $7.59
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $7.97
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $1,847
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.76
(d) Icofund $9.20
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.67
(w) Intermarket Fund $131.09
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.64
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $32.16
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.98
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.08
(r) Japan Growth Fund $20.83
(d) Japan Selection Fund $52.72
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $24.31
(d) KS Income Fund LF1,575
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. $25.50
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $35.46
(w) Luxfund $20.66
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $42.22
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $8.48
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.11
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.55
(w) Nippon Fund $13.00
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund $5.86
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd. $5.67
(w) N.A.M.F. $56.51
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $23.01
(d) Renta Fund LF1,953
(d) Rentinvest LF913
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.31
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF88.50
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM101.30
(d) Soros Fund $335.68
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $29.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $41
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.96
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.79
(w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.33
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd. $9.99
(w) Western Growth Fd. $5.38
(d) World Equity Orth. Fd. $397.14
(w) Worldwide Securities $53.28
(w) Worldwide Special $3,997.82

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend: † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S"—Suspended: N.C.—Not communicated; e—Ex-coupon

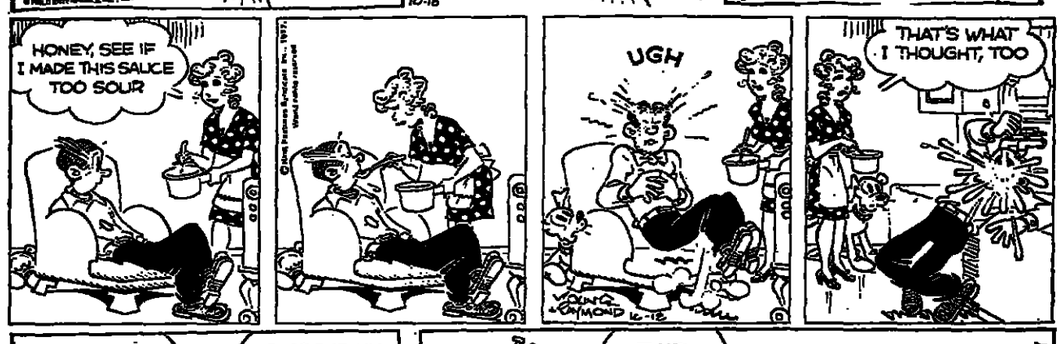
PEANUTS



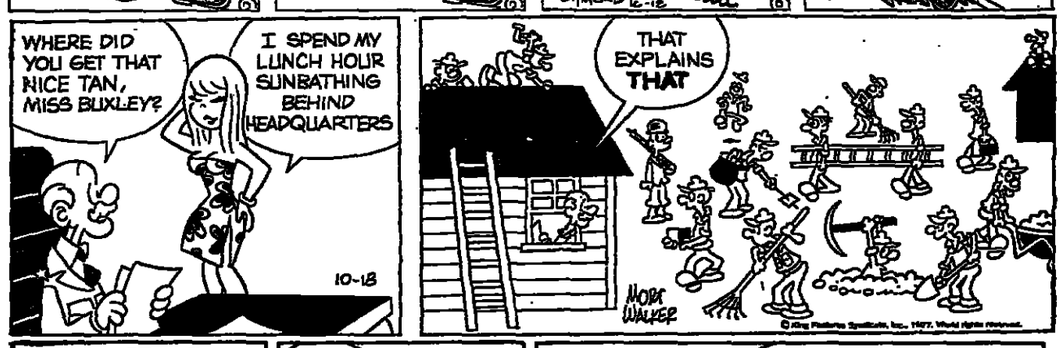
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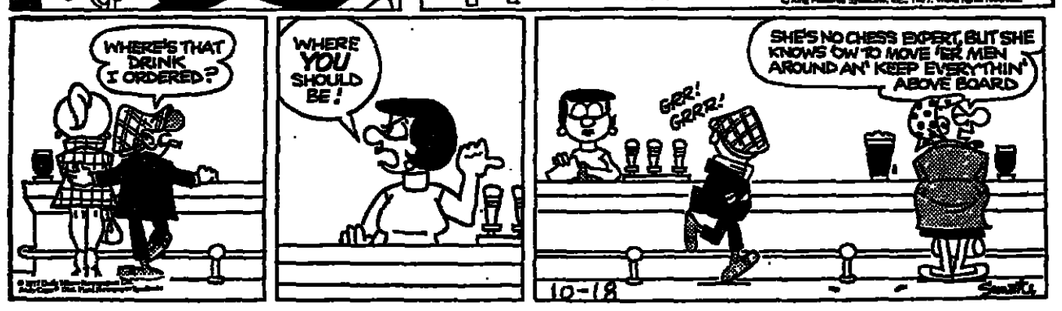
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



BARS MEANT TO STOP TWO-FOOTED THIEVES FAIL TO HALT A HARD-WORKING 'CAT BURGLAR.'

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOVEM

UPTIL

INDOAJ

SWUNIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) WAS ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY HENCE KINDLY PHYSIC
Answer: What a dancer who's in a hurry might be expected to do—SHAKE A LEG

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ROBERT FROST

The Work of Knowing

By Richard Poirier. Oxford. 322 pp. $11.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

YOUTH, the Beatles, Norman Mailer—these are just a few of the controversial subjects Richard Poirier has addressed in his previous essays and books. Now, in a major work, he has turned his attention to the poet Robert Frost, and the first question that occurs to a prospective reader is: How does Frost fit into this company? It is true that he was more complicated than the chuckling apple-orchard philosopher his enormous public once perceived him to be, or to put it more precisely, that certain unsympathetic critics perceived his public as perceiving *him to be.* That has long since been established by Lawrence Thomson's three-volume biography, in which the image of the li'l-old coiner of Down East proverbs was dispelled by a surprisingly proud, cantankerous, ambitious figure of a man. Still, one has to wonder upon taking up "Robert Frost: The Work of Knowing": What do Robert Frost and the Beatles have in common that would prompt Poirier to include them in the focus of his interest?

Part of the answer lies in a key phrase that appears in Poirier's Frost study and which, not coincidentally, provided him with the title of the collection in which his essay "Learning From the Beatles" appeared. The phrase is "the performing self" and it applies equally to Frost and the Beatles. For just as Poirier saw the Beatles as part of a culture that was "shaping a self out of the materials in which it (was) immersed"—this comes from the preface of the collection of essays—so he regards Frost in the present volume:

"Frost has been essential to my own practices as a critic, here and elsewhere, because he derives the energy and excitement from the fact that literature is most 'natural' when it is most self-aware of its status as a 'made' or performed object, and when it reveals thereby some pathos and wonderment about its claims to existence." That self-awareness is what so many of us miss in Frost, argues Poirier, because we see only the surface of the poems and ignore the underlying performance.

Thus, to take one relatively slight example, we tend to think of the poet-speaker in "M Walls" as being no one t cracker-barrel philosophe keeps repeating, "Good make good neighbors"; in fact, it is the speaker's bor, "an old-stone savage who says these words. T lose sight of what Poiri "the far more spirited, live 'mischievous' speaker poem" who is on the on skeptical of his neighbo mide, yet, on the oth initiator of the annual wal ing ritual.

As a further consequ this myopia, we fail to a "Mending Walls" is, bene surface, a poem abo speaker's ambivalence t forms, which might just as aesthetic as social. In words, as with so much of poetry, "Mending Walls" poem about making poe about the poet's self perf And through shortsigh such as this, we consign to minority, while, in opinion, he should be a edged "a poet of genius."

Does Poirier make hi which not only claims fo the status of greatness, b implies that as a worthy nist to the cult of mo be achieved a footing e the likes of Yeats and This is not so easy a que answer, for so much depe the reader's apprehens Frost's poetry. As Poiri it: "His poems really reward explication in t that the poems of Eli Yeats do. Criticism works him when it gets close, an close, when it tries to what is going on in the dia play of sounds and mea The poem manages t nearly everything to i within the accumulated shares with other poems— most alive and fresh in t sounds and images themselves with and another."

Getting close and stayin —that is the task Poir assigned himself in this which is aptly subtitled Work of Knowing." But it just Poirier's task to perf is also the reader's, and t understand the book demands a re-reading o himself. Whatever else be, with its complex an liantly subtle readings of we thought we knew by h provokes us to start ove with Frost. It doesn't endorsement of its conc it simply insists that we o perform the work of know doubt if it even ma it accomplishes anything than that.

John Leonard is on th of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	E	B	S		P	A	R	T	I		B	E	S	S
R	E	A	M		R	U	I	N	S		O	P	A	L
A	L	L	A	L	O	N	G	T	H	E	L	I	N	E
G	Y	M	N	A	S	T	S		L	A	C	E	D	
		J	I	V	E	S		S	I	P	S			
F	A	S	T	E	R		S	A	G	A		A	G	A
A	R	L	O		S	L	U	E	S		P	E	R	
B	R	O	U	G	H	T	I	N	T	O	L	I	N	E
L	A	P		A	O	R	T	A			A	S	I	A
E	Y	E		L	E	A	S		C	A	C	H	E	S
		N	O	S	Y		S	O	N	O				
E	M	E	E	R		S	E	M	I	N	O	L	E	
B	E	T	W	E	E	N	T	H	E	L	I	N	E	S
D	A	N	S		S	A	L	A	D		C	U	S	P
S	T	A	Y		E	B	O	N	Y		S	T	Y	

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

The term "safety play" is used by bridge writers to cover two groups of card combinations that are subtly different. The true safety play is something like this:

The contract is no-trump, and the North hand has no side entries. If South is content to make five club tricks and can afford to lose the lead, he should duck one round. This sacrifices a trick unnecessarily if the suit splits three-two, but insures five tricks if one defender has four clubs because they can be run when South regains the lead.

Whether to employ a safety play of this type may depend on the method of scoring. In a duplicate game, where overtricks are significant, it would usually be right to go all out for six tricks, spurning the safety play, if it seems probable that other declarers will be in the same contract and facing the same problem. At other methods of scoring, the safety play would be clearly indicated.

The other type of safety play is one that guards against a particular distribution at no cost to declarer, and is therefore desirable at any form of scoring. A neat example is shown on the diagram.

South had the exact distribution that calls for a three-card diamond opening for players who do not bid four-card major suits. West intervened with one heart, and North-South did well to reach six diamonds, an excellent slam contract. Every suit was controlled, and the only ness was in the trump su

South won the opening lead with the ace and pla A-K of diamonds. We had two sure trump tric the contract was down on

"You missed a safety North said accusingly in th mortem. "If you lead t mond nine from your ha can guard against a s eight on your right. And the only four-one break t can handle, so you sho it."

This was true as far as i but South had a counter. be right if you'd given me of clubs," he retorted. "I it is, my play is right ag five-one club break, and surely more likely than singleton eight of diamond East."

NORTH
♠ 72
♡ 3
◇ AK742
♣ AQ843

WEST
♠ Q5
♡ KQJ65
◇ QJ103
♣ 62

EAST
♠ J
♡ 10
◇ 8
♣ 10

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK63
♡ A872
◇ 965
♣ KJ

Both sides were vulnerable. Th ding:

South	West	North
1 ◇	1 ♡	2 ♣
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♡
3 N.T.	Pass	4 ◇
5 ♣	Pass	6 ◇
Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king.

هكذا من الأهل

هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

THE FENCE—Lou Piniella of the Yankees goes to fence for Dave Lopes's fly, which hit the top rail bounced back (right) onto the field for a triple.

Lesson in Team Harmony

Dodgers Beat Yankees, 10-4; Series Returns to New York

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (NYT): —The Los Angeles Dodgers struck a few blows for brotherhood and unity yesterday when they mauled the New York Yankees, 10-4, and sent the World Series back east with the Yankees' lead now reduced to three games to two.

"It's better than going home," observed Dusty Baker, who contributed three hits during the middle innings while the Dodgers were scoring nine runs during three rousing turns at bat.

As a result, the Dodgers routed the Yankees' pitching star, Don Gullett, and made a dramatic winner of their own Don Sutton, who stayed the full distance while the Dodgers' batters were keeping the Yankees from taking their first championship in 15 years.

On to the Big Apple

So after a weekend of upsets in Dodger Stadium here, the teams packed their gear and headed back to New York, where they opened the 74th World Series last Tuesday. They will resume it, and finish it, back there in Yankee Stadium starting tomorrow night with Burt Hooton pitching for the Dodgers and Ed Figueroa for the bickering, backbiting Yankees.

They opened the firing on another summery afternoon here where Yankee pitching had confounded the Dodgers, their movieland partisans and the oddsmakers on Saturday. To ward off the ultimate evil, the National League champions held a locker-room meeting before the game, professing their brotherhood and pledging their lives and mutual fortunes in the face of the rowdy New Yorkers.

"It would be like writing a story without a climax," mused Steve Garvey, the all-America type who plays first base for the Dodgers, thinking about the unthinkable.

No Need for Love

"Love isn't necessary," Garvey said, viewing the confrontation between the Yankees and the Dodgers. "It's more comforting. I could play anywhere, and I wouldn't be too distracted by the kind of fighting they've got on the Yankees. But it's not evil against the white knights. They've got a good team and, in one word, pitching."

"Maybe," suggested Bucky Dent, one of the newcomers to the Yankee clan this season, "the family that fights together stays together."

Tommy Lasorda, the manager of the Dodgers and a practitioner of mass inspiration, declared:

"You can't criticize togetherness because we have it and we lose it. Togetherness mattered during the course of a long season but not in a short series, where anything can happen."

Strike Quickly

The Dodgers came out swinging together and promptly rattled Gullett for a run before he got anybody out.

Their leadoff batter, Davey Lopes, hit a high drive that carried to the wire fence fronting the left-field bull pen where the Dodger pitchers were sitting in the sun. Lou Piniella, who had made a flying catch against the adjoining boards Saturday, again leaped high, but this time the ball bounced off the top metal railing and across the outfield grass for a three-bagger.

When Bill Russell, with only two hits in 18 times at bat in the Series, followed with a line-drive single to left field, the score was 1-0, Dodgers. It might have been worse, but Craig Nettles made a fast, running-in pick-up and just nipped Reggie Smith at first base. And then Gullett struck out Ron Cey and Garvey to end the inning.

A Lot of Pitches

It had taken Gullett 25 pitches to get three men out, almost 25 per cent of the total usually spent to pitch nine full innings. And three innings later he labored through an even longer and infinitely more troubled round when the Yankees committed two errors and the Dodgers cashed in four hits for four runs.

Garvey touched things off by ramming a double into right-center field with one down. Then Baker singled to left field, and the Dodgers had another run. Not only that, but Piniella ran past the ball trying to snatch it one-handed off the grass. He lost it, for an error, and Baker moved to second base.

Lee Lacy hit a grounder toward third that Nettles approached in haste and booted in haste, for another. And, after a flying visit to the mound by manager Billy Martin, the Dodgers delivered the cruncher: Steve Yeager hit a high one down the left-field line that dropped into the box seats not far from the foul pole for a home run.

Seventh Home Run

This was the seventh time in the five games that the Dodgers had hit a ball past a fence, and, with three runs crossing, it shot them into a 5-0 lead.

The Dodgers unloaded another barrage in the very next inning, the fifth. It began with a walk to Smith and a one-out single to right field by Garvey, and that was the end of Gullett's afternoon.

He was replaced by Ken Clay, the rookie right-hander, who was promptly tagged for a pair of singles and a pair of runs. The first was hit by Baker, to deep shortstop, scoring Smith; the next was hit by Lacy, into right field, scoring Garvey. And after all that Yeager lifted a sacrifice fly to center field that brought in Baker with the third run of the inning.

Now the Dodgers had built an eight-run lead, but, performing for the home folks, they continued to ham it up. In the sixth, with Dick Tidrow pitching for the Yankees, the Dodgers added two runs on a single by Russell and a 390-footer that Smith pounded into the open bleacher seats in right-center.

Shutout Is Lost

So it was 10-0 before the Yankees finally ruffled Sutton with a pair of runs in the top of the seventh. He was pitching a three-hitter at that point, but it became a four-hitter when Reggie Jackson led off with a single, a five-hitter when Chris Chambliss followed with a single to right and a 10-1 game when Nettles doubled down the left-field line. Then Dent grounded out for another run.

The Yankees spoke again in the eighth when their big men made this year's lively ball look lively indeed. With two down, Thurman Munson hit a long home run into the bleachers in left center.

And on the second pitch after that, Jackson drove one past the right-field foul pole for his second home run in two days.

The Dodgers "played their hearts out," Lasorda said after the pounding on both sides had subsided for the year on the West Coast. "They went through a very tough and tiring season. I don't want to alibi for the team, but we've been flat in the Series —until now."



Associated Press.

BRUSHED BACK—Reggie Jackson of Yankees ducks back from a Don Sutton pitch.

Stabler Is Intercepted 7 Times As Broncos Upset Raiders, 30-7

KLAND, Oct. 17 (UPI).— Denver Broncos converted of seven pass interceptions ten Stabler into 28 points day to upset Oakland, 30-7, end the world champion rs' winning streak at nes.

National Football League gave the Broncos, 10-underdogs, a 5-0 record one-game lead over the s in their division. The also extended Denver's streak to seven games, a cord.

dition to the seven in-ons, the Bronco defense fumble recovery and twice the Raiders on fourth

Odoms scored on a 10-ass from Craig Morton oe Rizzo made the first three interceptions to tie re at 7-7 in the first

e Perrin scored on a 16-n in the second quarter, ly Denver score that did ne on a turnover, and the made it 21-7 shortly be-alftime when Jim Turner, ar veteran kicking spe-took a 25-yard pass from Weese on a fake field-ttempt.

Browns 24, Oilers 23

Houston, Cleveland kicker Jockroft became the second ig scorer in Browns' history three extra point kicks and yard field goal on the game's play in a 24-23 upset of the on Oilers.

Oilers' Toni Fritsch kicked yard field goal with 4:28 to give Houston hopes of re-g its AFC Central Division But running back Greg playing in the game for st time, led the Browns on nal scoring drive by carry-ree times and throwing a d pass to Cleo Miller on down at the Houston 36. victory helped the Browns, a share of the divi-ead with the Oilers. gh and Cincinnati, both y tonight.

Browns' defense forced three first-half turnovers and Cleveland turned each into a touchdown to lead the game 21-20 until the final five minutes.

The second half was scoreless until an exchange of punts midway through the fourth quarter gave Houston the ball at the Browns' 34. From there, John Hadl, playing for the injured Dan Pastorini, moved the Oilers 16 yards and into position for Fritsch's third field goal.

Patriots 24, Chargers 20

At San Diego, Sam Cunningham romped for 142 yards on 25 carries and tight end Don Hasselbeck caught two short-range touchdown passes from Steve Grogan as the New England Patriots defeated the San Diego Chargers, 24-20.

Hasselbeck's second touchdown catch of four yards came late in the final period to seal the victory. It was set up when the Patriots' Tony McGee fell on a fumble at the San Diego 6-yard line.

Ike forte put the Patriots in front in the third period as he ran outside tackle for a 7-yard score. John Smith tacked on a 28-yard field goal in the fourth quarter to give the Patriots, now 3-2, a 17-13 lead.

A late San Diego touchdown pass of 16 yards from backup quarterback Bill Munson to Charlie Joiner cut New England's lead to 24-20 but the Patriots ran out the remaining time.

Dolphins 21, Jets 17

At Miami, Bob Griese guided Miami to a three-touchdown lead and the Dolphin defense survived a second-half New York rally led by quarterback Richard Todd to record a 21-17 victory over the Jets.

Miami built its early lead on a 5-yard run by Benny Malone and on touchdown passes by Griese of 1 yard to tight end Loaird McCreary and 9 yards to Nat Moore.

The Jets, trailing 21-3 at the half, got back in the third quarter when Clark Gaines capped a 73-yard drive by breaking linebacker Larry Gordon's tackle and dashing a yard for a score. With less than 3 minutes left in the game, Gaines went over the middle for another score to cap a 78-yard drive.

The Jets threatened between the two touchdowns but stalled on the Miami 19, where a field-goal attempt by Pat Leahy was blocked by Bob Baumhower.

Cowboys 34, Redskins 16

At Irving, Texas, Roger Staubach caught Washington in a blitz and burned the Redskins with a 59-yard touchdown pass to Drew Pearson early in the fourth quarter to wrap up a 34-16 victory.

Staubach, who hit 16 of 29 passes for 250 yards and two touchdowns, helped keep Dallas unbeaten through five games. The Cowboys opened a two-game lead over the Redskins in their division.

The Redskins seemingly were in control of the fatal play. They had forced the Cowboys into a third-and-13 situation at the Dallas 41 and an all-out blitz was called.

The Redskins massed 11 men on the line of scrimmage, and were sending in both linebackers, nickel back Eddie Brown and safety Jake Scott, in an effort to get Staubach. Everyone else in the secondary was supposed to be in single coverage.

Staubach spotted that alignment as he stood seven yards behind his center in the shotgun formation and waved at Pearson on the right side to go deep. Pearson beat cornerback Gerard Williams by two steps and Staubach threw him a perfect pass.

Seahawks 30, Buccaneers 23

At Seattle, Steve Myer passed for four touchdowns to lead the Seattle Seahawks to their first victory of the season. A 30-23 decision over the winless Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

It took two interceptions in the last four minutes to preserve the victory. First Autry Beamon picked off a Gary Huff pass in the end zone, then Eddie McMillan intercepted another Huff pass inside the 10 with less than two minutes to go.

Tampa Bay now has lost all 19 of its games since joining the NFL along with Seattle in 1976.

Seattle scored on the 10th play of the game on an 8-yard pass from Myer to Steve Largent. The score was set up when Tampa Bay's Isaac Hagins bobbled a punt and Seattle linebacker Pete Cronan recovered on the Bucs' 10.

Rams 14, Saints 7

At Los Angeles, Lawrence McCutcheon scored the tie-breaking touchdown and rushed for more than 100 yards for the first time this season to help the Los Angeles Rams score a 14-7 victory over the New Orleans Saints.

Pat Haden made his first start of the season at quarterback for the Rams and set up the winning touchdown on a 46-yard pass play to Terry Nelson early in the third period. McCutcheon then plunged over from the 1-yard line to break the 7-7 halftime tie.

Haden, benched in favor of Joe Namath for the first four games of the season, completed 9 of 16 passes for 180 yards.

McCutcheon carried 30 times for 126 yards, the 20th time in his pro career that he has gained 100 or more yards in a game and the fifth time against the Saints.

Vikings 22, Bears 16

At Bloomington, Minn., safety Paul Krause passed 11 yards to Stu Voigt for a touchdown on a fake field-goal attempt seven minutes into overtime to give the Minnesota Vikings a 22-16 victory over the Chicago Bears.

The Vikings, starting from their own 20, moved to within 11 yards of the Chicago goal and on first down, coach Bud Grant sent in kicker Fred Cox, with Krause assigned to hold the ball.

Krause took the snap from center, jumped up, ran to his right and passed to Voigt on the 1-yard line. Voight crossed the goal for a touchdown.

Chicago had come from behind to take a 16-13 lead with a 51-yard touchdown drive late in the third quarter. Bob Avellini passed to Greg Latta in the right corner of the end zone for the last two yards and the score, with Bob Thomas converting.

But Cox tied it up at 16-16 early in the fourth quarter with a 21-yard field goal after a Minnesota drive had stalled four yards short of the Bears' goal.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
...	5	0	0	1.000	128	74
...	4	1	0	.800	108	84
land ...	3	2	0	.600	126	97
...	2	3	0	.400	83	107
...	1	4	0	.200	42	80

Central Division

...	3	2	0	.600	93	71
...	3	2	0	.600	91	107
...	2	2	0	.500	73	57
...	2	3	0	.500	65	64

Western Division

...	5	0	0	1.000	118	33
...	4	1	0	.800	110	75
go ...	2	2	0	.500	81	58
...	1	4	0	.200	77	149
City ...	0	5	0	.000	65	121

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

...	5	0	0	1.000	144	78
ton ...	3	2	0	.600	77	74
...	2	3	0	.400	75	91
ania ...	2	3	0	.400	74	120
phia ...	2	3	0	.400	71	71

Central Division

a ...	4	1	0	.800	74	49
...	3	2	0	.600	77	82
...	2	3	0	.400	107	123
ay ...	1	4	0	.200	84	89
ay ...	0	5	0	.000	36	85

Western Division

...	3	2	0	.600	47	38
...	3	2	0	.600	97	62
...	1	4	0	.200	88	98
isco ...	0	5	0	.000	46	107

Sunday's Results

3, Atlanta 9.
ver 17, Kansas City 6.
ia 31, Philadelphia 17.
York Giants 20, San Fran. 17.
ota 22, Chicago 16, OT.
ad 24, Houston 23.
10, Green Bay 6.
20, Oakland 7.
England 24, San Diego 20.
ngeles 14, New Orleans 7.
31, New York Jets 17.
20, Tampa Bay 23.
34, Washington 16.

Monday's Game

ball at Pittsburgh.

Canadian Football League Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Montreal	9	5	0	265	219	18
Toronto	6	7	0	228	226	12
Ottawa	6	7	0	313	288	12
Hamilton	4	9	0	217	330	8
WESTERN CONFERENCE						
British Columbia	10	3	0	288	226	20
Winnipeg	8	6	0	332	302	16
Edmonton	7	6	0	335	287	14
Saskatchewan	7	7	0	293	323	14
Calgary	3	10	0	197	278	6

Last Monday's Results

Toronto 43, Hamilton 2.
Edmonton 31, Winnipeg 24.

Saturday's Results

Ottawa 38, Hamilton 28.
British Columbia 18, Montreal 17.

Sunday's Results

Winnipeg 29, Toronto 10.
Edmonton 33, Saskatchewan 31.

Balmerino Loses On Foul in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Italian 3-year-old Stateff won the $96,000 Gran Premio del Jockey Club classic here yesterday after the disqualification of New Zealand-bred Balmerino, the odds-on favorite.

Balmerino, second to Alleged in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe two weeks ago, was first over the line in a photofinish with the 3-year-old Stateff.

An objection was immediately lodged that Balmerino, ridden by Australian jockey Ron Hutchinson, had obstructed Stateff in the final 50 yards of the mile-and-a-half race. After a 30-minute inquiry, the objection was upheld and the race awarded to Stateff.

Portuguese Driver Killed

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A Portuguese driver, Dement Ribiero da Silva, was killed yesterday when he was struck by a car while crossing the track on foot during the Estoril event of the European touring car championship.

NHL Results

Montreal 2, Boston 0 (Robinson, Shutt).

Chicago 2, Buffalo 0 (Plante, Wilson).

New York Rangers 4, New York Islanders 2 (Murdoch, Hickey, Hodge, Tkaczuk; Trottier, Gillies).

Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 0 (MacLeish, Saleski 2, Lapointe, Dailey, Barber).

WHA Results

Cincinnati 8, New England 2 (Abgrall, Ftorek 2, Larose, Dudley 2; Carroll, Webster).

Winnipeg 9, Indianapolis 1 (Hull 2, Sjoberg 2, Dunn, Long, Rahmke 2, Bedford).

4 College Football Teams 'Perfect'

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—There were 10 college football teams with perfect records this season before Saturday. Now, with half of the scedule completed by most, there are only four major teams undefeated and untied: Colgate, Michigan, Tennessee State and Texas.

A half-dozen fell from the undefeated and untied list Saturday, including the Colorado Buffaloes, who were unhappy and acted as if they had been beaten when they were tied, 17-17, by Kansas, a team that had won only once this year. Kansas nearly won, but in the last few seconds a field goal fell short.

At least two teams had to drop from the "perfect" list because there were two games matching undefeated and untied teams. Arkansas suffered its first loss when Texas came from behind and beat the Razorbacks, 13-9, to stay on the perfect list. Wisconsin's six-game winning streak ended with a trouncing by Michigan, which had no trouble winning, 56-0.

Colorado State fell from the perfect ranks because of the strong performance by a substitute when Brigham Young trounced the Rams, 63-17. Marc Wilson, successor to Gifford Nielsen as the BYU quarterback, threw seven touchdown passes for a Western Athletic Conference record.

Nielsen suffered a severe knee injury Oct. 8 and underwent surgery, so he will not be back for the Cougars again. This is his senior year.

Wilson, like Nielsen, is a 6-foot-5-inch passer. The sophomore sub said, "I was so nervous I couldn't eat last Sunday. But Giff talked to me three times during the week and helped calm me down."

Harvard upset Dartmouth, 31-25, in an Ivy League battle for the Big Green's first defeat, but there was no real surprise when Long Beach State suffered its first loss as San Jose State won, 33-16.

Colgate remained unbeaten as Henry White returned the opening kickoff 98 yards for a touchdown and sparked the Red Raiders to a 31-13 victory over Princeton. Tennessee State remained unbeaten by not playing Saturday.

Colgate appears to have the best chance to continue undefeated and untied through the remainder of the season. These well-balanced Red Raiders have a schedule that is comparatively easier than the games remaining for each of the three other perfect teams. Colgate plays at Columbia this week followed by four games against Division II teams—Boston University, Bucknell, Northeastern and Delaware.

At least one major college team has gone through the regular season undefeated and untied during each of the last 40 years. The 1927 and 1936 seasons were the only ones since the turn of the century when there was not one team with a perfect record.

Three teams—Pittsburgh, Maryland and Rutgers — made it through the 1976 regular season undefeated and untied. They were the only ones to survive from a group of eight major teams that reached the midway point of last season with perfect records.

Field-goal kicking remained a spectacular factor in major college football as Steve Little of Arkansas tied the two-week-old National Collegiate Athletic Association record when he booted a 67-yard 3-pointer against Texas in the second quarter and tied the game at 6-6. Little's two field goals in that period equaled the two by Russell Erxleben of Texas in the first period. And it was Erxleben who set the NCAA record of 67 yards on Oct. 1.

The college field-goal record of 69 yards was set by Ove Johansson of Abilene Christian in 1976. That small college is not a member of the NCAA.

World Series Box Score

Game Five

NEW YORK	ab	r	h	bi
Rivers, cf	4	0	0	0
Randolph, 2b	4	0	1	0
Munson, c	4	1	2	1
Johnson, c	0	0	0	0
Jackson, rf	4	2	2	1
Chambliss, 1b	4	1	2	0
Nettles, 3b	4	0	2	1
Piniella, lf	4	0	0	0
Dent, ss	4	0	0	1
Gullett, p	1	0	0	0
Clay, p	0	0	0	0
Zeber, ph	1	0	0	0
Tidrow, p	0	0	0	0
White, ph	1	0	0	0
Hunter, p	0	0	0	0
Blair, ph	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	4	9	4

LOS ANGELES	ab	r	h	bi
Lopes, 2b	5	1	2	0
Russell, ss	5	1	2	1
Smith, rf	4	2	1	2
Cey, 3b	4	0	0	0
Garvey, 1b	4	2	2	0
Baker, lf	4	2	2	2
Lacy, rf	3	1	2	1
Burke, cf	1	0	0	0
Yeager, c	2	1	1	4
Oates, c	1	0	0	0
Sutton, p	4	0	0	0
Totals	37	10	13	10

NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—4
LOS ANGELES	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	x—10

E—Piniella, Nettles. LOB—New York 5, Los Angeles 5. 2B—Garvey, Randolph, Nettles. 3B—Lopes. HR—Yeager, Smith, Munson, Jackson. SF—Yeager.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Gullett (L, 0-1)	4 1-3	8	7	6	1	4
Clay	2-3	2	1	1	0	0
Tidrow	1	2	2	2	0	0
Hunter	2	1	0	0	0	1
Sutton (W, 1-0)	9	9	4	4	0	2

U.S. Soccer Tightens Limits On Foreigners

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The North American Soccer League has decided to speed its Americanization of soccer by limiting the number of foreign players a team is permitted to field at one time, commissioner Phil Woosnam announced today.

Last season, teams were allowed to have 10 non-North Americans on the field together. Under the new rule, only nine will be permitted in 1978 and a diminishing scale will reduce the number to six by 1984.

The decision to clamp down on foreign imports was taken at a meeting of NASL owners, which has been going on here for a week.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

A $22-Billion Shortfall

WASHINGTON.—It never got too much attention but the federal government has been unable to spend $22 billion over the past 27 months that Congress had authorized in the budget. Furthermore, experts predict that a big chunk of the $458.3 billion Congress will vote in fiscal 1978, which started Oct. 1, will also not be spent by next Oct. 1.


Buchwald

You are probably wondering, as I did, why, when the government has the authorization to spend the money, it isn't just shelled out? I went over to a friend of mine at the Office of Management and Budget to find out what was going on.

He was tied up writing checks, but he agreed to see me for a few moments.

"I hear you're having trouble spending $22 billion."

"It isn't as easy as everyone thinks," he said, looking haggard. "Have you ever tried to spend $22 billion?"

"I haven't, but my wife has," I said.

"This is no laughing matter," he said. "I have to get rid of it or my job is on the block."

"Why don't you call the Defense Department? They could use it up in a jiffy."

"They're lousy with money over there. They're having a helluva time spending what we gave them last year. I sent over a couple of billion last week and they sent it back. Said they didn't have any place to put it."

"What about HEW?" I asked.

"When it comes to asking for money they're always there. But throw it at them and they can't figure out who to give it to. The trouble is that all the governmental departments ask for more than they need on the assumption Congress will cut them down. Then when they get the full amount they're in a pickle."

"How about the CIA? Couldn't they use the $22 billion to overthrow an unfriendly government?"

"I can't talk about the CIA, but they still have billions in numbered Swiss bank accounts. After Chile they're keeping a low profile as far as spending large sums of money goes. They won't take more than a few hundred million, and then they do it under protest."

"Hey, maybe you could give the money in foreign military aid?"

"We thought of that, but no one seems to be able to manufacture the stuff fast enough. We have a couple of billion dollars of hardware in the pipeline, but we can't pay for the equipment until it's delivered."

"You're really up against the wall," I said, "I thought it was easy to give away money in the government."

"Don't let anybody kid you. By the time a bureaucrat does all the paperwork, it takes a year to get rid of a measly $25 million."

"Everyone thinks government people are such big spenders."

"The bureaucrats cry like mad when you don't give it to them. But when you do they scream bloody murder that they don't have enough people to give it away."

My friend's secretary came in. "The Treasury just sent back $1.5 billion. They say they overestimated the interest they had to pay on government bonds."

"Well, we're not taking it!" my friend shouted. "They know damn well once they accept the money they can't give it back."

"But they dumped it all over my office," she cried.

"I have an idea," I said. "Why don't you just forget about spending the $22 billion and give the taxpayers a break?"

"Sure, that would look just great on Capitol Hill," he said. "How would you feel if you were a congressman or senator and you suddenly found out that the U.S. government hadn't spent $22 billion of the money you authorized?"

"I guess," I admitted, "I'd feel sick to my stomach."

Kenya to Open Drive On Coffee Smugglers

NAIROBI, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Kenyan government, alarmed by the sale through official channels of coffee smuggled into this country from neighboring states, has announced a major crackdown on the traffic.

Border checks are to be strengthened and Attorney General Charles Njonjo has been asked to "prosecute mercilessly anyone caught breaking the coffee-dealing and movement laws."

Teaching Orangutans About the Wilds

By Lewis M. Simons

BOHOROK, Indonesia (WP).—A young couple living deep in th Sumatran rain forest near here is teaching pet orangutans how to return to the wilds. The reddish apes, whose name means "man of the forest," are considered prestigious pets by many Indonesians, although keeping them is illegal.

Cuddly and babylike when they're young, adult orangutans can weigh more than 200 pounds and have the strength of three men. That's when their owners tend to get nervous and call for Rosalind and Conrad Aveling.

The Avelings, both 25, are British zoologists who run the Orangutan Rehabilitation Project, organized by the Swiss-based World Wildlife Fund. The project involves curing the orangutans of any human-borne diseases they've picked up in captivity and then preparing them to live without human support in the rain forest.

But the rehabilitation of the apes is largely symbolic.

"Rehabilitating a relative handful of orangs isn't going to make much of a difference in the survival of the species," Aveling said. There are now guessed to be anywhere between 4,000 and 12,000 orangutans in north Sumatra, Borneo and the east Malaysian state of Sabah, their only natural habitats.

"The orangs are the figureheads for what we're really trying to do here," he continued. "Our main task is to try to preserve their habitat, to halt the wholesale destruction of the rain forest itself."

According to Aveling, who holds a doctorate in entomology, the Sumatran rain forest is rapidly being eaten away by oil exploration, voracious timber-cutting and inefficient farming.

"In another 10 years, 80 per cent of the forest will be gone," he predicted gloomily. "The consequences for the ecology of Sumatra and for worldwide knowledge of tropical rain forests could be disastrous."

With this in mind, the Avelings work from 7 a.m. to midnight on a variety of research projects concerning the dense, steamy jungles that comprise the 80,000-acre Langkat Reserve in northern Sumatra.

"Research is critical right now," explained Mrs. Aveling, who's a specialist in primates. "So little is really known about tropical forests, and it's essential that we move quickly . . . before it's all gone."

But the eye-catching part of their job is working with the orangutans. "It's what draws the visitors. Believe it or not," Aveling said the other day, "we get as many as 150 tourists out here on a Sunday."

It is a little hard to believe. Anyone traveling to the project site, five hours by rattletrap bus from the port city of Medan or three hours in a jeep over rocky roads, has to walk the final mile through a natural-rock tunnel, along a steep, hilly trail, parts of which were recently washed out in a monsoon deluge, and then cross a narrow but swift river.

The crossing is accomplished by first shouting for one of the three Indonesian forest rangers who work with the Avelings. One of them meanders down the hill from the rough hut where they live and bails out a pencil-thin dugout canoe.

Squatting in the dugout and hauling on a rope linked to a steel cable stretched across the river, the ranger floats over and takes visitors back. More often than not, the canoe is full of water once again by the time it completes the trip.

Then a scramble up the slope to where the Avelings live in a tiny concrete-block, thatch-roofed cottage. Aveling, blond and bearded, looks the part of a jungle researcher. But Mrs. Aveling, whose long brown hair and porcelain complexion give her a certain Alice-in-Wonderland look, seems oddly out of place.

Until the visitor realizes the infant she's cradling is an orangutan. "We got him when he was 1 month old," she said. "Loggers had shot his mother and were keeping the baby. The Indonesian conservation authorities confiscated him and turned him over to us.

"We named him Riang, which means 'cheerful,' because he was so happy even though he was shriveled and dehydrated and one of his fingers had been broken." Mrs. Aveling paused for a moment and then added with a smile, "But we weren't terribly cheerful when we had to get up in the middle of every night to give him his formula." Riang is now 4 months old, sleeps through the night and no longer wears diapers. But he still drinks canned baby-formula milk.


Lewis Simons-WP.

Rosalind Aveling and orangutan Riang.

The Avelings are now training 12 orangutans to climb trees and to forage for their own bananas, leaves, bark and insects. Another five of the apes were being confined in quarantine cages scattered around the cottage.

"The orangs are highly susceptible to human diseases," Aveling said. "They can pick up anything from colds to tuberculosis, and it's terribly important that we don't introduce these diseases into the habitat." While in quarantine, the orangutans are inoculated for a number of diseases.

The length of the teaching process varies, depending on the age of the orangutan and how long it's been in captivity. Each morning, one of the Avelings and one of the rangers trudge up 400 steps hacked into the side of a steep jungle hill.

At the top of the hill the orangutans are waiting, swinging from trees and vines, for their share of the 150 bunches of stubby cooking bananas distributed each week. The apes drop onto the top of a large, empty cage where the bananas are handed out and then scamper back up into the trees.

Some of the animals, particularly those who've spent more than two or three years as pets, are reluctant to climb. In these cases, Aveling and the rangers have to pretend to threaten them—swinging sticks, stamping on the roof of the cage and shouting in order to scare them up into the trees. If they stay on the ground, they easily fall victim to predators.

Orangutans have a number of near-human physical and psychological traits, the Avelings noted. Their gestation period is nine months. They live to 35 or 40 years and attain sexual maturity between 8 and 12 and can acquire the intelligence of a 5-year-old child.

But unlike gorillas and chimpanzees (other members of the ape family that bear some human characteristics) the orangutans are loners in the forest. "This makes rehabilitation easier," Aveling said, "because there's no problem with fitting them into a social structure."

"After an animal has stopped returning regularly for feedings for three months or so, unless he or she just disappears, we try to take them into the deep forest and release them," he said.

PEOPLE: *'I'll Show You Mine If You'll Show Me You*

Arnold Schwarzenegger was signing copies of his new book "Arnold: The Education of a Body-Builder" at a store in Dearborn, Mich., when a woman in the crowd asked to see his rippling chest muscles. "I'll show you mine if you show me yours," he said. So 29-year-old Barbara Hubbard stripped off her brown turtleneck sweater and her bra. Unfazed, Schwarzenegger unbuttoned the top of his shirt and pulled it back to give a brief glimpse of the muscles the world saw in his movie "Pumping Iron." But Mrs. Hubbard was satisfied. "I would have done anything to see his chest," she said.

* * *

Gerald Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon was largely responsible for Ford's loss in the 1976 presidential election, says former first lady Betty Ford in an interview in the November issue of McCall's magazine. 'Many people who definitely were for Jerry could not bring themselves to vote for him because he pardoned Nixon," Mrs. Ford said. "I don't think they realized what a sick man Nixon was . . . physically sick, which tended to affect . . . decisions." Mrs. Ford said that the media was more critical of her husband than it is of President Carter, but she said she is not resentful of that. She said Rosalynn Carter, the current first lady, "is doing a very good job," especially in view of the fact that "she's had her hands full to a great extent with all that family." Mrs. Ford said that Mrs. Carter is less outspoken in the White House than Mrs. Ford was and "she probably keeps her husband out of a lot of trouble, which I didn't."

* * *

Mrs. Lorice Hartzog of Sacramento, Calif., celebrated her 57th birthday Monday by putting 40 dollars into a one-dollar-a-shot slot machine in Harold's Club in Reno, Nev., and hitting the jackpot—$236,756. Mrs. Hartzog is a retired bakery shop worker and her husband is a retired civil servant.

* * *

Several girls in Cleveland, Ohio, have sent photographs of themselves in hopes of meeting Britain's Prince Charles on his visit there Thursday. A young man has invited the 28-year-old prince to go bowling, have a few beers and meet a few girls. But British Consul General Leslie Reid, who has received th says the prince will stic ceremonial schedule. Cl will be the prince's seco on his 12-city tour of th ed States.


Arnold Schwarzeneg
. . . brief gl

* * *

Last week Soviet poet Voznesensky went to Dur N.H., to place four branch a rowanberry tree that near the grave of Boris nak in Peredelkino, in th Union, on the grave of hi poet Robert Lowell, who d month. Voznesensky had Lowell to visit Pasternak last summer during Lowe visit to the Soviet Union. poets had met more than ago during one of Vozne poetry-reading tours of th ed States. "I loved hi much," Voznesensky sai Soviet poet is in Washin three months to do rese the links between curre sian and American poets fellowship from the Institute.

* * *

Stanley Allen, 30, of T ville, N.C., spit 29 feet inches to win first pri harvest festival. Allen, been chewing tobacco s was 14, said that his s the space between his fro His prize was a spittoon

—SAMUEL JU

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